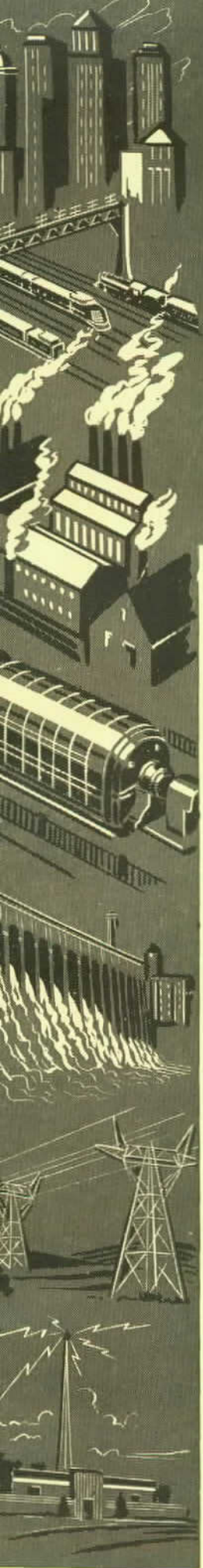


THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



VOL. XL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1941

NO. 3

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

This Magazine . .

An international publication with a preferred circulation.

Read religiously by the pick of the electrical workers of the American continent.

Enjoys marked confidence of its readers, who own and operate its columns.

Serves as a mirror of the happenings, ideas, plans, accomplishments and aims of the labor movement throughout every industrial center of the United States and Canada.

Publishes exclusive articles of interest to labor everywhere and to the general public.

Fights for progress and the rights of wage-earners, for civilized industry, for clean government, for higher plane of living and for human welfare.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—"Grand Coulee Dam at Night" - - - - -	114
Better Control of Labor Supply Arrives - - - - -	115
Canada Marches Proudly to Total Defense - - - - -	118
Russian Spy System Intimately Exposed - - - - -	119
Collective Bargaining Aim of Columbia Council - - - - -	120
Grand Coulee in Production in 1941 - - - - -	121
Supreme Court's Decision In Anti-Trust Case - - - - -	122
High-Priced Education Of Thurman Arnold - - - - -	123
Forthright Odyssey of the New Boomer - - - - -	124
Leviton Strikers Get Hope From Mrs. Roosevelt - - - - -	126
Great Moments in American History—"Ship of State" - - - - -	127
Pole Top Resuscitation Demonstrated by Members of L. U. B-125 - - - - -	128
Important Defense Plant Served by I. B. E. W. - - - - -	129
Casey, a Fine Actor, Feigned Grogginess - - - - -	130
Electricity Aids Physicians in Cures - - - - -	131
Editorials - - - - -	132
Woman's Work - - - - -	134
Women's Auxiliary - - - - -	135
Correspondence - - - - -	136
In Memoriam - - - - -	152
Death Claims Paid - - - - -	155
Cooperating Manufacturers - - - - -	156
Local Union Official Receipts - - - - -	164

• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, EDWARD J. BROWN, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
International Secretary, G. M. BUGNIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN, 647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District.....E. INGLES
R. R. 3, London, Ont., Canada
Second District.....JOHN J. REGAN
Rm. 424, Park Square Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Third District.....EDW. F. KLOTZ
Room 607, 31 Union Square West, N. Y. C.
Fourth District.....ARTHUR BENNETT
Room 1517, N. B. C. Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
Fifth District.....G. X. BARKER
301 Woodward Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
Sixth District.....M. J. BOYLE
3920 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Seventh District.....W. L. INGRAM
3641 Laughton St., Fort Worth, Texas
Eighth District.....H. W. BELL
Box 471, Denver, Colo.
Ninth District.....J. SCOTT MILNE
1110 Central Tower, San Francisco, Calif.
Railroads.....J. J. DUFFY
330 South Wells St., Room 600, Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

D. W. TRACY, *Chairman*
Eddystone Apartments, Washington, D. C.
CHAS. M. PAULSEN, *Secretary*
4937 W. Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill.
First District.....ALEXANDER SMALLEY
31 Longfellow Ave., Newark, N. J.
Second District.....F. L. KELLEY
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.
Third District.....WM. D. SHORD
2104-5 Law & Finance Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth District.....EDWARD NOTHNAGLE
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Fifth District.....CHAS. M. PAULSEN
4937 W. Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth District.....G. C. GADBOIS
1532 No. Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.
Seventh District.....C. F. OLIVER
644 Madison St., Denver, Colo.
Eighth District.....J. L. MCBRIDE
165 James St., E., Labor Temple,
Winnipeg, Can.

Magazine

CHAT

Brother James T. Deasy, Glen Cove, New York, writes us a pleasant note as follows: "It is encouraging to have such a splendid magazine as we have and I surely would miss it if it were not to exist. The articles written by some of the 'reporters' are well worth while and are deserving of much credit, for from these individual locals come the bare facts of what we (the actual workers) have to face and put up with. Every month I can pick out some article by a press secretary that hits the nail on the head."

In the hurly-burly that we call the present, when the air is filled with criminations and recriminations and organized labor is feeling again the whip upon its back, we hope that the JOURNAL serves the purpose of giving accurate information accurately in charting the road through a troubled world. Brother Deasy is right. The correspondence serves to paint the picture of the daily lives and struggles of our membership. Articles and editorials try to form a bridge between private industry and organized labor and a bridge between government and organized labor. They present thought-out points of view.

It is not unusual for the JOURNAL office to get calls for back numbers of the JOURNAL six months, one and two and three years back for articles that seem to have a permanent appeal and permanent use. This is most gratifying. The JOURNAL has never established for itself the goal of sensationalism or hullabaloo but it has striven to develop permanent ways of meeting difficult problems.



GRAND COULEE DAM AT NIGHT

Photo by U. S. Bureau of Reclamation



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.
SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XL

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1941

NO. 3

Better CONTROL of LABOR SUPPLY Arrives

DETAILED procedures looking toward the better control of labor supply on defense projects have been worked out by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and representatives of the U. S. Employment Service and the National Defense Council in a series of regional conferences held throughout the United States.

The first conference was held in Miami on February 8. The second conference was held in Philadelphia on February 24, and the third conference was held in Springfield, Mass., on March 1.

Future conferences will continue this series, taking the information across the United States. Chicago will be the host to a conference for Middle West representatives on March 10. Oklahoma City is the place selected for the fifth conference on March 22, and San Francisco is the place for the last meeting on April 5.

PRESIDENT BROWN PRESIDES

The meetings also bring together the clearance officers of the U. S. Employment Service on state and regional levels, and business managers, international representatives and vice presidents of the organization covering the entire country. Ed J. Brown, international president, has presided at all the meetings. Walter A. Burr, chief of the Special Services Division of the U. S. Employment Service has also attended all the meetings. At the Miami conference W. Allison Chalmers represented the Labor Supply Division of the National Defense Commission. At Philadelphia, Morris L. Cooke represented this division, and at Springfield, Mass., Dr. Isador Lubin.

The meetings are designed to secure more intensive organization of labor supply and to avoid temporary and local shortages of skilled workers. The problem has been regarded as a traffic problem—a matter of routing and rerouting crews most economically. The patterns of the meetings are similar. The morning sessions are given over to a discussion of the general problem by President Brown, representing the union; by Mr.

Regional conferences of I. B. E. W. work out detailed procedures

Burr, representing the Employment Service; and the representatives of the Defense Council, representing the council. In the afternoon the delegates take part in a free discussion of the local and state problems of labor supply.

President Brown points out that labor has a grave responsibility in the present crisis, that the purpose of these meetings is coordination. Mr. Burr reviews the history of the federal employment agencies in contrast to the U. S. Employment Service. He says: "Over and in excess of workers needed on defense jobs, there have been literally thousands traveling around seeking jobs without knowing where to go. This is truly tragic." Before coordination can take place there must be some centers for call, in the 1,500 local employment offices, and the U. S. Employment Service is viewed as the best place for these centers for call. The U. S. Employment Service has been designated as the official placement service for all defense jobs.

APPRECIATES UNIONS' SERVICE

On the other hand the U. S. Employment Service has viewed realistically organized labor's great service as a placement enterprise. President Brown stated that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is in itself a great employment office stretching through to Alaska, Hawaii, Canada, the United States and the Panama Canal. The U. S. Employment Service has recently promulgated orders that recognize the independent placement character of the unions and has worked out procedures of cooperation that will not impair union activity.

In general, the bulk of complaint that has reached these conferences from men in the field has had to do with four types:

1. Employers set up an independent employment service, advertise for men

and glut the market with men that are not employed when they answer the advertisement.

2. Because the Employment Service is required to accept all applications, many ill-equipped mechanics are dumped on the market.

3. Some local employment offices discriminate against union men contrary to the procedures worked out by the Washington headquarters.

4. Living conditions on the job are very bad.

President Brown presents the question of labor supply from the union point of view as follows:

THE PROBLEM OF LABOR SUPPLY FROM THE UNION POINT OF VIEW AIM OF CONFERENCE

How to utilize the present working force most effectively to avoid temporary and local shortages of skilled workers.

The problem appears to reduce itself to a traffic problem, that is, a matter of routing and re-routing crews most economically. The success of this re-routing will depend upon a number of factors:

1. Accurate knowledge of when one defense job ends, and another begins.

2. Full and free cooperation of local unions with

- (a) the International Office of the union

- (b) the local officers of U. S. Employment Service

3. The adjustment of minor difficulties, like transportation from one job to another.

THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT PICTURE

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has approximately 200,000 members. Of this number between 80,000 and 85,000 are in the construction field.

Authorities differ as to when the peak of employment is to be reached as a result of defense projects. Estimates differ. Some authorities say May 1941, some midsummer, and some place the peak in 1942. A year ago there were probably between 10 and 11 million men out of work. Today there are probably only seven million out of work. Whether the entire unemployed force will be absorbed in the present defense effort is still a question. One authority places the number of unemployed, by next summer, as



ELECTRICIANS HALL, HOME OF L. U. NO. B-98, PHILADELPHIA

four million, and this might be regarded as "normal" unemployment because the four million will include many unemployables.

The January 17 release of the Federal Security Agency showed only a slight reduction of 4 per cent from the preceding month in registered occupations. The Research and Statistics Division of the Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Board, in its release of January 13, placed the registrants of electricians as 11,867. This figure, viewed against the likelihood that not all unemployed union electricians have registered with the Employment Service, gives quite a large surplus of unemployed in this industry.

ROUTING WILL FILL NEEDS

It is our opinion that defense construction may never really reach a peak high enough to wipe out unemployment in the electrician's field. The following rough analysis will indicate our point of view:

If 12 billion dollars of construction were going forward in the United States, only

600 million dollars of this would be electrical construction.

Six hundred million dollars of electrical construction would mean a working force of skilled electricians of approximately 100,000 men.

It is apparent, however, that no matter what concerted effort is made by this country and by this government to forward construction that no effort will produce a volume equal to 12 billion dollars at any one time. Defense Commission people say that only about 42 per cent of the expected contracts have been allocated, but a great deal of construction is now going forward, and it may be expected to be strung out into 1942 and 1943. It may well be that the present working force—as far as electrical construction is concerned—will be enough. However, it is apparent that the squeeze will be tight enough so that it is important that everything be done that can be done to route crews properly, and with the least friction, and the least loss of time between jobs. This is the principal aim of this conference.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AS A PLACEMENT ORGANIZATION

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, like all unions, is a placement organization. In times past, the union has been regarded somewhat as a competitor of the U. S. Employment Service. In recent months this view has been abandoned, and now machinery needs to be erected so that state agencies of the U. S. Employment Service and the union can cooperate effectively.

RESPONSIBLE AND CAPABLE

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has between 500 and 600 construction and mixed local unions from which skilled electricians for construction work may be drawn. These local unions are advantageously placed from Maine to Florida, from New York to California and Washington. They are long-time established agencies, with approved and responsible business methods, and they are capable of acting promptly in an emergency. It is the hope of this conference to work out ways and means whereby the 600 local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers can cooperate properly and with dispatch with the 1,500 employment offices of the U. S. Employment Service.

Fred Croxton, special relations officer of the U. S. Employment Service, attended the Philadelphia meeting and pointed out that intensive organization is necessary for the defense effort and this can be best achieved by committees of government, labor and management.

The policy of the U. S. Employment Service in cooperating with unions was presented in full by Mr. Burr:

"If the Employment Service is to function most effectively in making placements, it must take into account, as far as feasible, existing arrangements between workers and employers in the in-



ED J. BROWN
International President, I. B. E. W.



WALTER A. BURR
U. S. Employment Service

dustries and the communities in which placements are to be made.

"It is recognized that many employers operate under agreements or understandings, written or otherwise, with labor organizations which make union membership—prior to hiring or subsequent thereto—a condition of employment. Where such an agreement or understanding exists, it is essential that placement procedures be adapted to give effect to the union membership requirement (see letter to state agencies of December 7, 1940, entitled 'Explanation of Section 21.12 of Rules and Regulations of the Social Security Board').

MUST WORK WITH LABOR

"Therefore, it is evident that if the Employment Service is to render maximum service to workers and to employers, it must work closely with labor organizations in those cases in which the employer has agreed with them that they shall play a part in the placement process. The Bureau of Employment Security believes this is sound policy and the subject was briefly discussed in the release of September 18, 1940 (File No. 13:D:4339).

"In the past many cooperative arrangements have been made and have proved satisfactory in operation. The present national defense emergency makes such cooperation imperative if the labor recruitment phase of the defense program is to be properly carried out. A large part of the defense work—particularly construction—is being performed by employers operating under union agreements and many of the larger defense projects are located at some distance from industrial centers where available workers are concentrated. Labor recruiting for these projects may be seriously delayed unless the facilities of the Employment Service, especially labor clearance, are fully utilized. It is also imperative that

(Continued on page 150)

MACHINERY OF COOPERATION BETWEEN U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND THE UNION ON ALL LEVELS

(1) Business manager of the local union having jurisdiction over a defense job should be in contact with the nearest local employment office serving that area in which the defense job is located, and should contact this office just as soon as he hears men are being laid off, or about to be laid off.

(2) Local office manager will contact his state headquarters immediately and inform it that these men will be available.

(3) At the same time, these men should contact the business manager of the local union under whose jurisdiction the job is done, and inform him as to the number of men who are being rerouted to a new project.

(4) The business manager of the local union will in turn inform the International Office as to the number of men rerouted, and to which job.

(5) State headquarters will in turn notify the local employment office under whose jurisdiction the old job is serviced of the number of vacancies in the classification at the nearest new job in the vicinity, or other localities in the state limits, or the immediate areas.

(6) State headquarters will notify regional clearance office of the availability of the workers in the designated classifications, released from the old job, and available for new, on projects within the regional area of one to six states.

(7) Regional clearance office will notify state offices within his region of the number and availability of men released from the original old project.

(8) State directors so notified would establish direct contact with the state holding the workers in reserve.

(9) After all possibilities are exhausted in the order-holding region, that clearance office will notify the national clearance office in Washington of the pool of workers available.

(10) The national clearance office will then in turn notify order-holding region as to the location of job-openings.

(11) In case the demand exceeds supply rerouted through the regional clearance offices, the national clearance office at Washington will contact the International Office of the union.

(12) In case the demand information fails to reach national levels, the regional clearance office will contact the vice president of the union.

(13) In case the demand information fails to reach the regional level, the state clearance office will contact the international representative of the union.

(14) In general the collaborative levels between employment service and the union are as follows:

local employment office with local business managers;
state clearance offices with international representatives;
regional clearance offices with vice presidents;
national clearance office with international office.

Note: Wherever there is a constant pool of unemployment, reportings should be made as above, and especially to International Office.

CANADA MARCHES *Proudly* To TOTAL DEFENSE

By E. INGLES, Vice President, I. B. E. W.

London, Ontario.

THE aptitude with which the people of Canada have altered their whole existence from peace time to a war time basis is truly a remarkable phenomenon. In August, 1939, the people of Canada were going serenely on their way. True, there were war clouds and they were to be deplored. But so far as the people of Canada, generally speaking, were concerned there was no great alarm. The physical equipment in Canada was not tuned even to a possibility of war. While there were certain establishments in possession of equipment which could readily be used for the production of war equipment and materials it would not have been prudent to rely too much on their ability to produce.

Shipbuilding was at a standstill. There had been no shipbuilding in Canada to speak of for 20 years. The odd lake freighter and some repairs were the sum and substance of Canada's shipbuilding effort. Aircraft production was being established but was only on a sporadic basis and the production volume quite small. However, it did provide a nucleus.

The construction industry was at a low ebb and it can safely be said that were it not for the stimulus provided by the National Housing Act, the industry would indeed have been in a bad way. Machinery production was quite low and in many instances plants in this type of production were completely closed. This was the industrial picture in August, 1939.

In all this another situation was developing. One which even then was beginning to cause concern and which might easily be fraught with danger. Men with the proper degree of skill were disappearing. No new blood was being infused into industry. Industry in Canada in its entirety was practically without apprentices. The technical schools were turning out some youngsters with a smattering of knowledge in the various callings. For the most part they were being taught by tutors who themselves had no practical experience, and furthermore were of the opinion that practical experience had little if any value.

In this regard we are being faced with a serious situation. True, specialists are being turned out, but specialists have only a limited value. We need mechanics. But this discussion is not concerned with technical education at the moment. Suffice it to say that the schools offered little toward a quick change from peace to war. The time, if not already here, is rapidly drawing near when we must

Our sister nation
to the north leapt to war production overnight—with the aid of organized labor. But labor is still step-child

seriously consider taking the schools away from the teachers and giving them back to the people where they belong.

SLEPT IN COMPLACENCY

Canada was, or at least the people of Canada felt they were, in a sheltered position. Friendly to the last degree with the great country to the south, both of us actually boasted of our friendliness and, from the house tops, shouted there could be no unfriendliness, let alone hostility; and an ocean between us and Europe. There is little wonder that the thought of ever coming to grips with any country never seriously entered into the calculations of Canadian people. So when, like a thunderclap, war was declared by our government it took some time for the average Canadian to appreciate that he had decided to put on his fighting gloves—and then came the stark realization that he hadn't enough gloves to go around. There were plenty within our

midst to shout, "We are unprepared." Well, for the moment it certainly looked like it. But, were we unprepared? That is a moot question. People with a will and the ability to readapt themselves in an emergency are really never unprepared.

In spite of the handicaps here referred to, the conversion from peace-time basis has been truly remarkable. War production demanded new plants and plant additions. War production demanded plant conversion. War production demanded a large skilled personnel. War production demanded a new psychology.

In September, 1939, Canada formally declared war. In this war armaments are of greater importance than are men. This is a different kind of war from any which had preceded it, in that mechanical equipment is to play a tremendous part. At once Canada started to put her house in order. Plans for buildings were quickly prepared. A tremendous program was planned. It might have been called an ambitious one. Airplanes were of crucial importance. Pilots and repairmen became a crying need. The various services needed clothing, equipment and housing.

Organized labor was to play a most important part. For over half a century work people had organized. They had carefully and painstakingly developed higher standards of living and greater opportunities for a new and better life. This development had brought about certain customs and usages which were jealously safeguarded. The quickness of the change called for a temporary let-down of some of these safeguards. Labor did not hesitate, although it is only fair to say there were some misgivings. Immediately war was declared a group of international trade union representatives called on the government and in no un-

(Continued on page 163)



YOUTHFUL CRAFTSMAN

Young men stand shoulder to shoulder with older workers in the complicated job of turning out armaments. This young machinist is gauging part of a naval gun.

Russian SPY SYSTEM

Intimately EXPOSED

A COMMUNIST spy and a special agent of the secret police of Russia has written a confession. It is being widely read in the United States. It is a large book of 800 pages entitled "Out of the Night" and has been designated as the book of the month by an editorial association. Jan Valtin is, of course, an assumed name. The book closes on an unhappy note with the impression that the author is in hiding, fearful that he will lose his life because he has exposed the methods of the secret police, even as General Krivitsky lived in constant fear that his life would be taken, though he was harbored in the United States.

Jan Valtin is a man of unusual literary ability and apparently a man of exceptional intelligence. He became a ship's officer, capable of piloting a liner on the high seas. He was also a man of deep feeling and in spite of the tragic and rough experiences of unbelievable brutality through which he lived, he appears a man of sincere and fine feeling.

VERIFIES RED PLOTS

Jan Valtin was the son of a German sailor and began his operations for the Communist Party in Germany at the age of 15 years. The news that his book brings is verification of the unusual network of communist activity throughout the world, especially among sailors in the seaports of the world. He operated in the United States. He spoke many languages and he verifies accurately all the reports and impressions that have been rampant in the United States about the ruthless and unscrupulous plottings of the misguided Communist Party members.

Here are some of the revelations of Jan Valtin in his book, "Out of the Night."

He reveals that it was a stated Party policy to highjack pay-rolls in order to get money for Party activities.

He reveals that liquor was bootlegged in prohibition countries in order to make profits for Party activities.

He reveals that the nazi hoodlums under Goering worked with the hoodlums under Valtin to break up trade union meetings in Germany.

He reveals that it was a settled policy on the part of the communists to take over or destroy trade unions all over the world.

He reveals the incompetence of the conspirators in protecting workers and the carelessness with which they send them to death on barricades.

He reveals that subsidies of \$50,000 to \$100,000 a month were sent from Russia to communist centers abroad.

He said the Party came first and the proletariat came second.

Secret agent for Stalin writes impelling book that corroborates established reports. Worked in United States

He exposed the elaborate passport forgery machine that the communists built up all over the world.

He gives full particulars about Earl Browder and James Ford of the American Communist Party.

PARTY'S DREADFUL AIM

He tells about working with a Walter Ginsberg, the head of the Russian Secret Service in Paris. Apparently Ginsberg was General Krivitsky.

He frankly reveals the strong-arm methods used against Party members who ever dared to question the tactics or strategy of the Party leaders and the ruthlessness with which apostates were wiped out.

The book is a mine of information as well as a moving narrative but will

shock Americans perhaps into more awareness of the dangers that lurk in a secret society which has but one purpose—destruction.

When Valtin was a young man he received the following assignment:

"I was to keep my berth aboard the Montpelier and return to the Pacific Coast. Before leaving Europe, Ilja Weiss would arrange to have me appointed as Bandura's delegate to the groups with which he had contacts in the harbors of California, with the aim of bringing these groups into Albert Walter's network of harbor 'activities.' I was to take with me large quantities of propaganda literature to be distributed in all ports of call. Forwarding addresses in San Pedro and San Francisco were agreed upon, for the shipping of further propaganda material in English, Spanish, and Japanese. The Spanish pamphlets were for distribution to Mexicans, to the dockers in Panama and the workers of the Panama Canal Zone. The Japanese material was to go to Honolulu and other places on the Hawaiian Islands. Wherever possible, I was to recruit sympathizing seamen from other ships to join in this distribution of propaganda literature. I was to attempt to find one 'activist' in each port of call reliable enough to be supplied with money and instructions for the formation of 'activist' brigades after the Hamburg model. I was to become a member of the International Seamen's Union of America then under the conservative guidance of Andrew Furuseth, to form opposition cells in his organiza-

(Continued on page 160)



HEIL!



INTO the tangled public power situation in the Northwest a new agency has entered which hopes to clarify labor relations as between federally owned and operated projects and organized labor. On February 8 in the Portland Labor Temple, Portland, Ore., was permanently organized the Columbia Power Trades Council. Approximately 50 delegates representing 3,000 workers now employed on the Bonneville and Grand Coulee projects elected D. E. Nickerson, executive secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, president; James A. Taylor, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, vice president, and O. G. Harbak, international representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, secretary-treasurer. M. H. Hedges, director of research, I. B. E. W., who has acted as technical adviser to the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, was present and spoke. He was designated as technical adviser of the Columbia Power Trades Council.

Extensive discussion took place on the present status of collective bargaining on the Columbia River projects. It was pointed out that the situation is complicated. Grand Coulee Dam, on the upper Columbia, has been built and will be operated by the Bureau of Reclamation of the United States Department of Interior. The dam and the power house are being erected by private contractors under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Reclamation. Bonneville dam and power house, on the lower Columbia, have been erected and are being operated, as far as generation of power goes, by the U. S. Department of War. Grand Coulee expects to be in power production in 1941. The Bonneville administration, by an earlier Act of Congress, merely serves as an agency for the distribution of power generated at Bonneville Dam. A new Act has been prepared to be introduced into the Congress by Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington which will extend the Bonneville administration's authority over distribution of electricity generated at Grand Coulee Dam.

LABOR SITUATION INCONSISTENT

By evolution of present projects Civil Service obtains upon the two projects, and there has been no provision whatso-

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Aim of COLUMBIA Council

Newly organized power trades group in Pacific Northwest asks for modern labor relations set-up

ever for collective bargaining processes, either at Bonneville or Grand Coulee, although in the construction phases of the project collective bargaining existed. There is a director of personnel at Bonneville. If these conditions continue, organized labor in the Northwest believes that it is an anomalous situation for the federal government to insist that private enterprise grant collective bargaining rights to workers and then deny collective bargaining on its own projects.

The Columbia Power Trades Council unanimously voted the following:

"In accordance with national policy, expressed in Railroad Labor Act, Norris-LaGuardia Act, National Labor Relations Act, Wagner-Peyser Act, the administration shall recognize cooperation between management and labor as indispensable to the accomplishment of the public purposes of this Act, and shall deem that such cooperation rests upon the mutual understanding between the administration and its employees arrived at through the processes of collective bargaining."

REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOR

The following representatives of organized labor attended the February 8 meeting in Portland, Ore:

Allen, S. Eugene—Oregon Labor Press, Portland, Ore.
Ames, Harry J.—Building and Construction Section, Washington State Federation of Labor, Seattle, Wash.
Barker, H. E.—Salem Trades and Labor Council, Salem, Ore.
Barnes, Frank—Local Union No. 1, Bricklayers, Portland, Ore.
Bartels, Sidney S.—Grand Coulee Central Labor Council, Grand Coulee, Wash.
Carver, Roy T.—Local Union No. 63, International Association of Machinists, Portland, Ore.
Clayton, R. I.—Local Union No. B-125, I. B. E. W., Portland, Ore.
Crary, C. W.—Salem Building Trades Council, Salem, Ore.
Crowder, Al.—Joint Council No. 28, Teamsters, Seattle, Wash.
Eggiman, G. W.—Local Union No. 87, Operating Engineers, Portland, Ore.
Else, John—Local Union No. 320, General Laborers, Portland, Ore.
Entress, William J.—Salem Trades and Labor Council, Salem, Ore.
Fowells, F. L.—Piledriver and Bridge-

men, Local Union No. 2416, Portland, Ore.

Griffith, F. W.—Hoisting and Portable Engineers, Portland, Ore.

Hankins, W. H.—Local Union No. 1707, Carpenters, Kelso-Longview, Wash.

Harbak, O. G.—I. B. E. W., Olympia, Wash.

Hedges, M. H.—I. B. E. W., Washington, D. C.

Hibberd, W. S.—Western Washington Council of Laborers, Tacoma, Wash.

Hill, Roy C.—Painters, Local Union No. 10, Portland, Ore.

Hoggan, A. C.—Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers Union, Portland, Ore.

Hurley, J. J.—Bridge Workers, Seattle, Wash.

Ingram, Earl—Metal Trades Council, Portland, Ore.

Irwin, Fred B.—Local Union No. B-125, I. B. E. W., Portland, Ore.

Kelley, O. L.—Machinists, Local Union No. 1432, Portland, Ore.

Lum, B. O.—Northwest District Council of Technical Engineers, Seattle, Wash.

MacClement, J. W.—Local Union No. 87, Operating Engineers, Portland, Ore.

Mackenzie, O.—Local Union No. B-48, I. B. E. W., Portland, Ore.

Manash, Fred—Portland Building Trades Council, Portland, Ore.

Martin, A. E.—Local Union No. B-77, I. B. E. W., Seattle, Wash.

McDermott, D. I.—Teamsters, Portland, Ore.

Meagher, T. C.—Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, San Francisco, Calif.

Messinger, R. I.—Columbia District Council of Laborers, Kelso-Longview, Wash.

Milne, J. Scott—I. B. E. W., San Francisco, Calif.

Nickerson, D. E.—Oregon State Federation of Labor, Portland, Ore.

Pendergraft, F. C.—Local Union No. 82, Plasterers & Cement Finishers, Portland, Ore.

Penney, C. V.—Local Union No. 79, Technical Engineers, Portland, Ore.

Robertson, R. L.—Local Union No. B-280, I. B. E. W., Salem, Ore.

Sheets, Robert B.—I. H. C. B. & C. L. of A., Tacoma, Wash.

Smith, Charles R.—American Federation of Labor, Portland, Ore.

Smith, R. Roy—I. B. E. W., Tacoma, Wash.

Smith, W. R.—Building Trades Council, Vancouver, Wash.

Stevens, H. R.—Local Union No. 79, Technical Engineers, Portland, Ore.

Taylor, James A.—Washington State Federation of Labor, Seattle, Wash.

Tower, Charles W.—L. U. No. B-659, I. B. E. W., Medford, Ore.

(Continued on page 150)

GRAND COULEE *in* PRODUCTION *in 1941*

THE first of eighteen 105,000 kva turbines are being set at the Grand Coulee Dam. The first power from this colossal hydro-electric project will probably be delivered late in 1941. If defense industries multiply in the Northwest, it is likely that a large part of the 1,890,000 kilowatts will be generated and made available for use in 1942. The Grand Coulee hydro-electric project is described as the greatest in the world. The dam is 4,300 feet long, 550 feet high above the lowest bedrock, and 500 feet thick at the base. It has a spillway 1,650 feet long, capable of handling a one million second-foot flood.

At its peak of construction 7,000 workers were employed. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and other building trades crafts have good relations with the Consolidated Builders, Inc., and other companies on the job.

Colossal
enterprise draws to an end.
Good union conditions. No
labor troubles

There were practically no labor disputes and there was good adjustment machinery. F. L. Maynard supervised the labor relations for the Bureau of Reclamation. Edward Kaiser acted as liaison for the contracting firm for labor matters.

POWER URGENTLY NEEDED

The dam will impound a great inland sea which will improve the navigation of the 750 miles long Columbia River and will increase the power at Bonneville Dam erected several hundred miles below Grand Coulee near Portland, Oreg. Bonneville is already in production with six

operating turbines of 52,000 kva and it is installing six more. Due to the heavy demand for electric power for defense industries in this region, it is expected that there will be a short period in the summer of 1941 when the Bonneville can not deliver the full amount of power needed. Utilization of surplus power from private utilities will supplement the Bonneville load.

COST SELF-LIQUIDATING

The cost of the completed structure at Grand Coulee is about \$186,000,000 exclusive of the irrigation features. The irrigation features have not been fully developed yet but it is expected that they will cost at the peak about 208 additional millions. The market area for the power at Grand Coulee is cited at about a radius of 300 miles of the dam, including all of the state of Washington, the northern part of Oregon, the northern part of Idaho and the western part of Montana.

All of the Grand Coulee commercial power is expected to be absorbed in 15 years after the completion of the dam. If the commercial power is sold at two and one-quarter mills at Grand Coulee, the cost of the Grand Coulee Dam and power plant with interest at 4 per cent

(Continued on page 161)

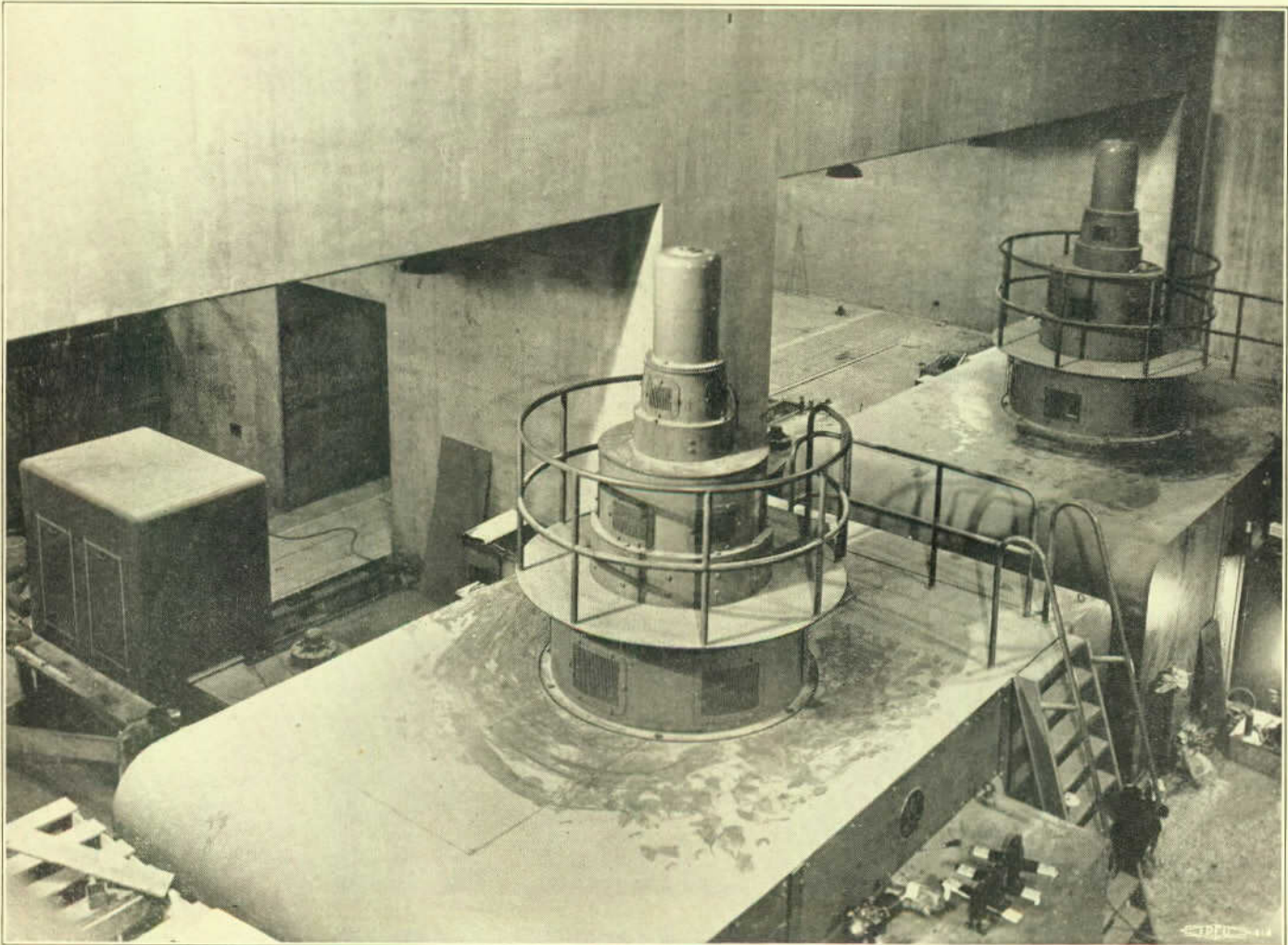


Photo by U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

SMALL TURBINE FOR INTRA-PROJECT SERVICE AT GRAND COULEE.



FELIX FRANKFURTER

SUPREME COURT OF THE
UNITED STATES

No. 43.—October Term, 1940.

United States of America, Appellant,
vs.William L. Hutcheson, George Casper
Ottens, John A. Callahan, and Joseph
August Klein.Appeal from the District Court of the
United States for the Eastern District
of Missouri.

[February 3, 1941.]

Mr. Justice FRANKFURTER delivered the
opinion of the Court.

Whether the use of conventional, peaceful activities by a union in controversy with a rival union over certain jobs is a violation of the Sherman Law, Act of July 2, 1890, 26 Stat. 209, as amended, 15 U. S. C. § 1, is the question. It is sharply presented in this case because it arises in a criminal prosecution. Concededly an injunction either at the suit of the government or of the employer could not issue.

Summarizing the long indictment, these are the facts. Anheuser-Busch, Inc., operating a large plant in St. Louis, contracted with Borsari Tank Corporation for the erection of an additional facility. The Gaylord Container Corporation, a lessee of adjacent property from Anheuser-Busch, made a similar contract for a new building with the Stocker Company. Anheuser-Busch obtained the materials for its brewing and other operations and sold its finished products largely through interstate shipments. The Gaylord Corporation was equally dependent on interstate commerce for marketing its goods, as were the construction companies for their building materials. Among the employees of Anheuser-Busch were members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and of the International Association of Machinists. The conflicting claims of these two organizations, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in regard to the erection and dismantling of machinery had long been a source of controversy between them. Anheuser-Busch had had agreements with both organizations whereby the Machinists were given the disputed jobs and the Carpenters agreed to submit all disputes to arbitration. But in 1939 the president of the Carpenters, their general representative, and two officials of the Carpenters' local organization, the four men under indictment, stood on the claims of the Carpenters for the jobs. Rejection by the employer of the Carpenters' demand and the refusal of the latter to submit to arbitration were followed by a strike of the Carpenters, called by the defendants against Anheuser-Busch and the construction companies, a picketing of Anheuser-Busch and its tenant, and a request through circular letters and the official publication of the Carpenters that union members and their friends refrain from buying Anheuser-Busch beer.

SUPREME COURT'S DECISION

In Anti-Trust Case

Justice Frankfurter
renders clarifying edict limit-
ing Thurman Arnold's alleged
campaign

ser-Busch, made a similar contract for a new building with the Stocker Company. Anheuser-Busch obtained the materials for its brewing and other operations and sold its finished products largely through interstate shipments. The Gaylord Corporation was equally dependent on interstate commerce for marketing its goods, as were the construction companies for their building materials. Among the employees of Anheuser-Busch were members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and of the International Association of Machinists. The conflicting claims of these two organizations, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in regard to the erection and dismantling of machinery had long been a source of controversy between them. Anheuser-Busch had had agreements with both organizations whereby the Machinists were given the disputed jobs and the Carpenters agreed to submit all disputes to arbitration. But in 1939 the president of the Carpenters, their general representative, and two officials of the Carpenters' local organization, the four men under indictment, stood on the claims of the Carpenters for the jobs. Rejection by the employer of the Carpenters' demand and the refusal of the latter to submit to arbitration were followed by a strike of the Carpenters, called by the defendants against Anheuser-Busch and the construction companies, a picketing of Anheuser-Busch and its tenant, and a request through circular letters and the official publication of the Carpenters that union members and their friends refrain from buying Anheuser-Busch beer.

CONSPIRACY CHARGED

These activities on behalf of the Carpenters formed the charge of the indictment as a criminal combination and conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Law. Demurrers denying that what was charged constituted a violation of the laws of the United States were sustained (32 F. Supp. 600) and the case came here under the Criminal Appeals Act. Act of March 2, 1907, 34 Stat. 1246, 18 U. S. C. § 682; Judicial Code § 238, 28 U. S. C. § 345.

In order to determine whether an indictment charges an offense against the United States, designation by the pleader of the statute under which he purported to lay the charge is immaterial. He may

have conceived the charge under one statute which would not sustain the indictment but it may nevertheless come within the terms of another statute. See *Williams v. United States*, 168 U. S. 382. On the other hand, an indictment may validly satisfy the statute under which the pleader proceeded, but other statutes not referred to by him may draw the sting of criminality from the allegations. Here we must consider not merely the Sherman Law but the related enactments which entered into the decision of the district court.

INTENTION OF CLAYTON ACT

Section 1 of the Sherman Law on which the indictment rested is as follows: "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal." The controversies engendered by its application to trade union activities and the efforts to secure legislative relief from its consequences are familiar history. The Clayton Act of 1914 was the result. Act of October 15, 1914, 38 Stat. 730. "This statute was the fruit of unceasing agitation, which extended over more than 20 years and was designed to equalize before the law the position of workingmen and employer as industrial combatants." *Duplex Co. v. Deering*, 254 U. S. 443, 484. Section 20 of that Act, which is set out in the margin in full, withdrew from the general interdict of the Sherman Law specifically enumerated practices of labor unions by prohibiting injunctions against them—since the use of the injunction had been the major source of dissatisfaction—and also relieved such practices of all illegal taint by the catch-all provision "nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States." The Clayton Act gave rise to new litigation and to renewed controversy in and out of Congress regarding the status of trade unions. By the generality of its terms the Sherman Law had necessarily compelled the courts to work out its meaning from case to case. It was widely believed that into the Clayton Act courts read the very beliefs which that Act was designed to remove. Specifically the courts restricted the scope of § 20 to trade union activities directed against an employer by his own employees. *Duplex Co. v. Deering*, *supra*. Such a view it was urged, both by powerful judicial dissents and informed lay opinion, misconceived the area of economic conflict that had best be left to economic

(Continued on page 151)

HIGH-PRICED EDUCATION

Of Thurman Arnold

THE treatment which Thurman Arnold's novel theories of law and misconceptions of fact have recently received at the hands of the judiciary constitute a well deserved set-back to his reckless and irresponsible labor-smearing campaign. Again it has been illustrated that where issues are decided on the basis of facts and logic, rather than by newspaper headlines, Arnold's most potent weapon is wind.

In the two cases decided last month, one arising out of indictment of officials of the carpenter's union, determined by the Supreme Court, and the other arising out of the indictment of officers and locals of the engineers' and laborers' unions, dismissed by the federal district court in Chicago, Arnold's score was no hits, no runs—all errors. And while these cases are only two of Arnold's growing series of defeats, they are probably the most significant defeats he has thus far suffered—especially the one before the Supreme Court.

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTES

An examination of that case, identified as *U. S. v. Hutcheson et al.*, raises an interesting and puzzling question. It is, why did Arnold insist on being slapped down by the Supreme Court? A private attorney, confronted with the necessity of promoting a particular client's interests, with all the weaknesses which that client's position may involve, is sometimes obliged to expose himself to predictable defeat. But a public prosecutor has an advantage over a private attorney in that he can select his cases, including those he wants to appeal, and, presumably, he selects those he is most likely to win. There are sound reasons for the exercise of an intelligent selection, other than the prosecutor's building of a favorable record for himself. The theory behind criminal prosecution is not to inflict revenge on the violator, but to protect society by discouraging future transgressions. Successful prosecution is a singularly effective means of attaining that end. Another proper motive for the exercise of wise discretion is to conserve the public monies made available to the prosecutor for use, and not intended to be wasted in futile prosecutions which tend to degenerate into mere private persecutions and bring the government itself into disrepute.

Hence the question: Why did Arnold stick his neck out to invite defeat? The issue involved was so clear and simple that, granted a reasonable awareness, he should have been able to anticipate the court's action. There was no plausible basis on which he might have hoped that the Supreme Court could have decided

At public expense
the assistant attorney general
slowly acquires a new idea

other than the way it did. The court was bound by law, and the law was as available to him as it was to the judges, by chapter, page and section.

TO DISAGREE IS CRIMINAL?

The indictment charged the defendants, as officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with having called a strike of the carpenters against the Anheuser-Busch Company and certain other commercially related employers. The indictment charged that the strike had grown out of a dispute between the carpenters' and the machinists' unions as to whose members should perform particular work. The strike was

implemented with picket lines and requests to the friends of the strikers to refrain from purchasing Anheuser-Busch beer. No fraud or violence was alleged.

It is in the legal assertions contained in the indictment that the Assistant Attorney General's incapacity appears most cruelly revealed. Because of the conduct alleged the defendants were charged with being "engaged in a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade among the several states" in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act because the conduct described was not undertaken to obtain higher wages, shorter hours, "or any other legitimate object of a labor union."

Even though the indictment recited facts amounting to a jurisdictional strike, the men had gone on strike to protect their jobs. According to Arnold's theories, however, this object was not legitimate. Ever since the Anti-Trust Division began its attack on organized labor, it has been a continuing source of wonder how a man can live as long, and be as comparatively active in life, and have official responsibilities such as those that Arnold has, and yet not comprehend that jobs are a legitimate and most vital object of a labor union! Of what earthly good is a labor union which gets utopian wages, hours and conditions for its mem-

(Continued on page 161)



LABOR SQUEEZE



Brother B. Martin, of L. U. No. 107, Grand Rapids, Mich., is boring holes inside a barracks building.



Noontime! A. E. Pitman, of L. U. No. 143, Harrisburg, standing at left; the two busy eaters are Louis Seidman and C. J. Wirsching, of L. U. No. B-3, New York.



Up on the roof is Brother C. E. Meade, of L. U. No. B-86, Rochester, N. Y., while Brother Harvey C. Garrett, of L. U. No. 724, Albany, brings a coil of wire up the ladder.

Forthright ODYSSEY of the NEW BOOMER

Travellers by necessity,
not choice, "do their bit" on
defense jobs

ELECTRICAL workers from three-score locals mingled, slogging through the red Virginia mud at Fort Belvoir, 26 miles south of Washington, D. C., building a receiving center for the U. S. Army's new recruits. Housing, recreation, hospital facilities and administrative buildings will be ready soon for a post of 18,000 men and 930 officers. Almost all of it is new, built in the period from October, 1940, to March, 1941.

With this and other defense projects simultaneously calling, each for its thousands of building trades workers to fill an intense but short-lived demand, the recruitment of labor is a critical problem. Because our membership and other readers of this magazine will want to know how well the I. B. E. W. is able to meet such an emergency, we are going to give you the details on Fort Belvoir project.

The barracks buildings which compose the most extensive part of the job are "temporary." They are of frame construction, with air heat, and the wires are in BX. On the permanent buildings rigid conduit is used. It was also necessary to build a substation for Fort Belvoir and to run cable underground.

The Harry W. Alexander Co. of New York City is the electrical contractor, and like all other contracts on this work it is on a fixed fee basis. For the contractor and for the government, the most important consideration is time. The Alexander company placed its call for wiremen through the office of L. U. No. 26, Washington, D. C. Fort Belvoir is near the nation's capital.

From its own membership Local No. 26 could not begin to fill the demand, so Business Manager C. F. Preller kept the telephone lines humming. In cooperation with the International Office, business managers of locals in neighboring cities—Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh—were queried, also more distant points, such as Boston, New York, Chicago.

"How many wiremen can you furnish?"

"We have 50 men willing to go out of town."

"Good. Round them up. We would like to have them tomorrow morning."

MEN COME RUNNING

Through the cooperation of the business managers, the call went on to individual members. Then tool kits were gathered together, baggage hastily packed, cars filled with gas and the boomer is on his way. Several men may

travel in one car; others carry their families with them; some even bring their homes in the form of a trailer. Some come by railroad, but they all come as quickly as possible. The demands of the building industry are so fluctuating that the wireman must be ready to go when and where the job calls.

First thing to do on arrival in Washington is to report at the office of Local No. 26. Here their names are listed, cards examined, and they are directed how to report for work. Then they go out to the job and are put to work promptly.

The Harry Alexander Company has a temporary office in a two-story wooden barracks at Fort Belvoir, where its superintendents, foremen, timekeepers and office force do the paper work, and sometimes gnash their teeth over delays and difficulties of the job. But it was admitted that labor supply has not been one of them. As soon as Local No. 26 got its machinery going, they were able to call for as many men as needed and have them on the job within one or two days. When the men arrive they are experienced electricians, many of them veterans of the trade, qualified to do any part of the wireman's job. They are ready to go to work. The company does not have to waste



Linemen Brothers from half a dozen locals were gathered to string the wires at Belvoir.

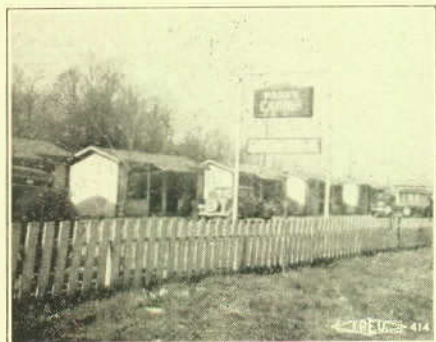
any time training them. If any man is not satisfactory, the company has full authority to fire him, in which case the local cannot place him back on this job again.

Relations between Local No. 26 and the contractor have been very harmonious, representatives of both sides agree. This is indeed remarkable when the number of men is considered, and their hasty recruitment from dozens of widely-scattered cities. On a typical day in February when your JOURNAL reporter visited Fort Belvoir the timekeeper reported that the Alexander company had 548 electricians working, four foremen and 43 subforemen. The foremen and subforemen were mostly Local No. 26 men; almost all others were from out of town. Every one of them had his local union card in good standing in his home local when he reported in Washington.

Right now the job is drawing to its completion, and by the time this JOURNAL is read most of these men will have been laid off and will have gone back to their homes or on to the next point of demand. Wiremen have a five-day, 40-hour week on this job. Overtime has not been necessary because of an adequate supply of men. They receive the Local No. 26 scale, but continue to pay dues into their home locals.

ROOM AND TRANSPORTATION

For the line work about 50 men were needed. About 16 were drawn from Local No. 70 of Washington, D. C.; others were brought in from L. U. No. 326, L. U. No. B-1111, L. U. No. B-1126, and three came from far-away L. U. No. B-160, of Minneapolis, Minn.



Worst job the new boomer has is finding a place to live. All visible accommodations are quickly snapped up. Roadside tourist cabins do a rushing business. Some travellers take their home sweet home with them in a trailer. These pictures were snapped near Fort Belvoir.



North and South united in a pipe-bending operation—Brothers Charles De Baecke, of L. U. No. 349, Miami, and William Van Derzee, of L. U. No. B-3, New York.

It's not all a bed of roses for the new boomer. He has to find a place to live, and he pays high for relatively poor accommodations. Along the road from Alexandria, Va., to Fort Belvoir tourist camps and trailer camps have sprung up and they are doing an excellent business, but they cannot meet the demand. Most of the men go into the city of Washington and search for a furnished room; or, if their families are with them, a furnished house-keeping apartment. Furnished apartments are particularly scarce.

He also has to find transportation to and from work, in his own car or with someone. There is also a bus which runs past the camp. Because of the thousands of workers arriving and leaving at the same time each day, the traffic snarl at the Belvoir gates is terrific. The men receive 75 cents a day allowance for transportation, but, as one Brother remarked, "That doesn't pay for the busted fenders." After paying for having the corrugations straightened out of his new car three times, he is now going out to the job an hour early to avoid further entanglements.

MONEY GOES HOME

Most of these men have dependents in their home cities to whom they send the larger part of their pay, which means that the funds expended on this project are being spread around to assist many people in many different communities. However, to the boomer himself it means the double expense of maintaining himself in Washington and of paying his regular obligations at home. The present-day boomer is not apt to be a footloose wanderer by taste. He would prefer to stay in his home town if he had steady work there. If the distance is not too great, he goes home week-ends to be with his family. One of the most important items in the boomer's kit nowadays is a reasonably new car that will stand the strain.

Some of them are also investing, or thinking of investing, in trailers to solve the housing problem.

Here is a composite picture of the new boomer, drawn from interviews with several men selected at random:

He has been an I. B. E. W. member for more than 10 years, working at the trade whenever work could be secured. He is married and has dependents of whom he is the sole support. He had been unemployed for a short period when called to Washington. The call was made through his local union, and he arrived here within 24 hours after being notified. His family remained at home, and his extra expense living in Washington amounted to about \$20 a week. Earnings on the job and conditions there have been satisfactory.

During the past two or three years he has been getting fairly steady employment and earnings, but during the years 1932-1935 it was "terrible," "desperate," or "very slim." If steadily employed, he lays by a part of his earnings in the savings bank. He intends to go back to his home as soon as this job is finished, but will be glad to respond to another call.

HOMESICK WANDERER

A particularly interesting interview was obtained with a Brother who is an officer of his home local. This man was first initiated in 1918; reinitiated in 1926. He has a wife, but no other dependents, and his wife travels with him. For several years building has been very dull in his home town, but he has gone to other cities in response to calls. In 1929 he was in Baltimore, but, as there was no electrical work, he worked at whatever he could find; in 1930 he had three months at his trade in Baltimore, two months in Utica; 1931-1932 brought 15 solid months of unemployment; 1932-1937, intermit-

(Continued on page 155)

LEVITON STRIKERS *Get Hope* From MRS. ROOSEVELT

By JERE P. SULLIVAN, Recording Secretary, L. U. No. B-3

THE strike of the 1600 "B" members of Local Union No. B-3, I. B. E. W. against their employer, the Leviton Manufacturing Company is still on. The Leviton Manufacturing Company manufactures electrical devices, such as switches, receptacles, sockets, fuses, and numerous other items. The plant is located in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y.

On May 22, 1940, the employees of the Leviton Manufacturing Company requested Local Union No. B-3 to act as their collective bargaining agency. Local No. 3 then started to organize them. On August 28, 1940, the employees voted to go on strike. On October 24, 1940, an election was held by the labor board and despite the fact that the election showed a very decisive vote of 95 per cent of the employees of the Leviton Manufacturing Company for Local Union No. B-3, the company still continues to violate the provisions of the National Labor Relations Law.

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered the company to bargain with the strikers. Numerous sessions have been held, but every effort made by the strikers to effect a workable contract has failed, so the strike still goes on, and a farce is made of collective bargaining under the Wagner Act.

Historic address in behalf of Local Union No. B-3 given in full

On January 4, 1941, charges were filed with the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board against the employer for having failed to bargain collectively and in good faith. However, the real high light of the sixth month of the strike was the appearance of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt before the strikers at their meeting held at the National Hall, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., on February 5, 1941. Mrs. Roosevelt was accompanied by her friends, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Miss Rose Schneiderman, secretary of the State Labor Department and president of the Women's Trade Union League.

"24 WEEKS OF HARDSHIP"

The meeting opened with the singing of "God Bless America." In introducing Mrs. Roosevelt to the vast assemblage of the Leviton strikers, the chairman said: "It is well that after 24 weeks of bitter hardship and in many cases of extreme privation, we are still able to sing 'God Bless America' with meaning and feeling."

"It is well for America," he added, "that it has a First Lady who will come to such simple meetings of humble people. She, too, is modest, plain, humble, sympathetic and understanding. Perhaps she will be able to help us in this tragic situation."

The text of Mrs. Roosevelt's address, which was carried by wire to more than 2,000 newspapers throughout the country and which was broadcast in part over the radio networks, follows in full:

"I asked Miss Schneiderman as we drove over to the hall, what there was that I could say that would be of real value to you in the struggle which you have been putting up. I have always been interested in organizations for labor.

EVERY WORKER SHOULD JOIN

"I have always felt that it was important that everyone who was a worker to join in labor organization, because the ideals of the organized labor movement are high ideals.

"They mean that we are not selfish in our desires, that we stand for the good of the group as a whole, and that is something which we in the United States are learning every day must be the attitude of every citizen.

"We must all of us come to look upon our citizenship as a trusteeship, something that we exercise in the interests of the whole people. Only if we cooperate in the battle to make this country a real democracy where the interests of all people are considered, only when each one of us does this will genuine democracy be achieved. We hope to make the great battle which is before us today, a battle of democracy versus a dictatorship.

"I could not help thinking as we sang 'God Bless America' that you who have seen hardship for so many weeks in your fight to better conditions for everyone involved, must sometimes think things are not as they should be in this country.

"I am afraid that I agree with you. I know many parts of the country and there are many conditions that I would like to see changed, and I hope eventually they will be changed. But in spite of that I hope we all feel that the mere fact that we can meet together and talk about organization for the worker, and democracy in this country, is in itself something for which we ought to be extremely thankful.

ALWAYS FORWARD

"There are many places where there can be no longer any participation or decision on the part of the people as to what they will or will not do. And so, in spite of everything, we can still sing 'God Bless America' and really feel that we are moving forward slowly, sometimes haltingly, but always in the hope and in the interest of the people in the whole country.

"I just want to say that my education in the labor movement has come largely through Rose Schneiderman. I happened to join the Women's Trade Union League years ago, and she has taught me many



HARRY VAN ARSDALE, JR., L. U. NO. B-3, IN COMPANY WITH MRS. ROOSEVELT.

Wide World Photo

(Continued on page 160)

Great Moments in American History

SHIP OF STATE

By HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

[Written in 1849, when social and economic forces in the United States were grinding hard against stability, this poem has meaning in this hour.]

"Thus," said he, "will we build this ship!
Lay square the blocks upon the slip,
And follow well this plan of mine.
Choose the timbers with greatest care;
Of all that is unsound beware;
For only what is sound and strong
To this vessel shall belong.
Cedar of Maine and Georgia pine
Here together shall combine.
A goodly frame, and a goodly fame.
And the UNION be her name!
For the day that gives her to the sea
Shall give my daughter unto thee!"

* * *

With oaken brace and copper band,
Lay the rudder on the sand,
That, like a thought, should have control
Over the movement of the whole;
And near it the anchor, whose giant hand
Would reach down and grapple with the
land,
And immovable and fast
Hold the great ship against the bellowing
blast!

* * *

Then the Master,
With a gesture of command,
Waved his hand;
And at the word,
Loud and sudden there was heard,
All around them and below,

The sound of hammers, blow on blow,
Knocking away the shores and spurs.
And see! she stirs!
She starts, she moves, she seems to feel
The thrill of life along her keel,
And, spurning with her foot the ground,
With one exulting, joyous bound,
She leaps into the ocean's arms!

* * *

Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O UNION, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What Workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our
tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee!

POLE TOP RESUSCITATION

Demonstrated by Members of L. U. B-125



As every lineman knows, men die on the poles every year as a result of accidental contact with high voltage. He knows, too, that other victims of shock are literally brought back to life when resuscitation is quickly and skillfully administered.

These pictures show the various steps in pole-top resuscitation, as demonstrated by members of L. U. No. B-125, Portland, Oreg., at a recent meeting of the American Red Cross local first aid instructors. Principal advantage claimed for the pole-top method of resuscitation over the well-known prone-pressure method, is the saving of time. In the time interval between the shock and the application of artificial respiration, every second saved is of vital importance.

Shown with dramatic clearness in this series of pictures is the whole story of shock and recovery. In the first picture, upper left, two linemen are working to-

gether on a pole. Second picture, one of them slumps as he has received a shock. Next, his buddy shifts immediately around the pole, catches and supports the victim, and begins artificial respiration. He is joined by a third man, who rigs the ropes to lower the victim to the ground. During this interval artificial respiration continues to be applied by the second lineman; nor is it stopped until signs of recovery are shown. Then the first lineman, supported by the other two, is carefully lowered to the ground, with a fourth man handling the rope.

Brothers of L. U. No. B-125 staging this demonstration are: victim, Jack Armfield; first rescuer, Hank Orwig; second rescuer, Rudie Axelson; man on ground, Ed Erickson, and safety inspector, Bill Lowry. All of these men are foremen for the Portland General Electric Company. The local invites comments from others who are working with this technique.



Important DEFENSE PLANT

Served by I. B. E. W.

To Local No. B-102 and the I. B. E. W. in general goes the honor of installing the electrical work of the world's largest nitriding furnaces.

The accompanying photograph (courtesy Paterson Evening News) gives a view of some of these furnaces and the following article taken from the Paterson Morning Call (Nov. 9, 1940) gives the cycle of operation, etc.

THE world's largest battery of furnaces for nitriding—a process which produces one of the hardest steel surfaces known to modern science—has been placed in operation by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation in conjunction with its program to increase production of Whirlwind and Cyclone aircraft engines for national defense, according to an announcement today by Myron B. Gordon, vice president and general manager of the company.

The furnaces, which involved an expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000 are housed in Wright Plant No. 2 which was dedicated on June 14 as the first American factory to be designed for the mass line-production of aircraft engine parts. The nitriding process in which the furnaces are used, creates a surface harder than glass.

GREAT DURABILITY CREATED

"This surface," Mr. Gordon declared, "is file-hard, that is, it cannot be scratched by the most vigorous use of any ordinary type of machine shop file. Applied to the bore of cylinders of high-powered aircraft engines of the Cyclone type and to gear teeth, nitriding extends the service life of such parts beyond the point which could be achieved by other heat treating processes."

"Nitriding," Mr. Gordon continued, "was first introduced into aircraft engine manufacture in the United States on a production scale by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation about five years ago to reduce wear in the cylinder bore as power outputs and piston speeds increased.

"Of prime importance," he added, "is the fact that nitrided steel retains its hardness at high operating temperature. The nitrided surfaces of the interior of Wright cylinder barrels will not soften at temperatures below 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit—twice the most extreme temperature which could conceivably be reached in a cylinder barrel—whereas some other heat treated surfaces start to soften at 300 degrees Fahrenheit or below.

"In addition to being nitrided," Mr. Gordon explained, "cylinder bores of present day Cyclone aircraft engines of

Wright Nitriding Plant in Paterson had skilled men from Local Union No. B-102

1,200 to 2,000 horsepower are finished to a surface accuracy of one to two one-millionths of an inch—about 200 times finer than a single strand of a spider web—to minimize friction."

BY ELECTRIC FURNACES

Nitriding is accomplished by the circulation of ammonia vapor or gas through parts made of a special steel known as Nitralloy under a temperature of 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Nitrogen, liberated from the ammonia by the heat of the furnaces, reacts chemically with the metal to produce the unusually hard corrosion and wear-resisting surface.

The new Wright nitriding installation, designed by the company's production engineers, consists of seven huge 150 kilowatt electric furnaces capable of processing 2,500 cylinder barrels every three days. Each furnace weighs 45 tons and can accommodate five tons of parts at

one filling. Constructed of welded sheet steel, the furnaces are lined with special fire brick, and heavily insulated for maximum heating efficiency and the comfort of the operators. Piping and accessory fixtures are concealed in subterranean compartments and ducts leaving the floor of the nitriding room free from obstruction.

Designed for mass production, the Wright nitriding furnaces, unlike stationary heat-treating equipment into which parts must be loaded, are mounted on rails in such a manner as to permit their almost continuous use. The rails provide for the movement of each furnace between two stations, each of which is equipped with three receptacles into which the cylinder barrels are placed. Each receptacle, made of nichrome, a special alloy capable of resisting the effects of continued exposure to high temperatures, has a capacity of 60 cylinder barrels.

The ammonia, pumped under pressure from an outside tank (largest anhydrous ammonia tank in the world) is introduced in gaseous form through the bases of the receptacles which are sealed tight to prevent the vapor or nitrogen from escaping into the furnace proper.

When loading and sealing operations have been completed, the furnace is drawn over the three receptacles of one of the stations, locked into place, the heating chamber doors closed, and the ammonia vapor started in circulation through the cylinders. Fifty hours are required to complete the process, divided into three

(Continued on page 161)



Courtesy Paterson Evening News

The world's largest battery of furnaces for nitriding—a process which develops one of the hardest steel surfaces known—has been installed at a cost of more than \$1,000,000 at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation in Paterson, N. J., for the mass production of Cyclone cylinder barrels for National Defense. Housed in a separate room of the company's new Plant No. 2, the first factory in the United States to be designed for the line production of aircraft engine parts, the seven furnaces weigh more than 300 tons and are capable of treating 35 tons of parts at a time.

Casey, a Fine Actor, FEIGNED GROGGINESS

By SHAPPIE

(Chronicles of the Work World)

The Aftermath

"WHAT do you think of it all," said Clancy in my ear.

"To tell the truth, Pat," said I. "I've followed this affair from start to finish, and my head is in such a dizzy whirl that I wouldn't be surprised to find myself shouting to the world at large, through the bars of a padded cell, that I was the Duke of Kacky Yak."

"Well!" returned Pat. "Come wid me an' I'll give ye the inside dope; the more publicity ye give it on yer sportin' page, the more Borski, Johnson & Co. will suffer fer all the insults they have been givin' me, Mike, an' the loggin' camps, since last spring!" I followed him into a large, upstairs room where we took our seats. Pretty soon Mike and Joe joined us.

"How's the patient?" said Pat with a cheerful grin on his face, to Mike.

"He claims to be a little sore from some of Smoke's body blows but Dan jus' laughs at him an' says,

"Sore nothin'! It's a wonder Smoke didn't break his arm on that board sidewalk mid-section ye have! Slug an' Larry are giving him a good rub-down."

HAIL THE CHAMPION

Pretty soon the door banged open and in trooped Clancy, Coleman, Casey and his two seconds—laughing Larry and solemn Slug, of the scarred face and cauliflower ear.

"All here!" said Clancy, glancing around. "Well, we'll open proceedings by sampling this flask of the liquor which made Ireland famous." Mike produced a corkscrew and opened the flask on the table with a loud plop—pointed his finger at each one of us as he counted our number out loud. This done, he poured a generous quantity of the sparkling liquor into the requisite number of glasses.

"Rise, gentlemen!" said Clancy, "and drink a toast to our champion, who showed that crooked outfit—Borski, Johnson & Co., that they can't put anything over on the Irish!" We rose, and as we drank, I noted the redoubtable Casey's face flush up almost to the color of his hair. We all sat down, but Pat. He announced,

"Gentlemen! we have with us tonight, my friend, the gifted sports writer of the Gazette—Mr. J. Lorthrop." I acknowledged their salute, and then Pat continued, "Mr. Lorthrop is giving full publicity in the Gazette of tonight's startling ring upset and is here to get the inside history of it. I move that Mr.

Then rising in his Irish might, he smote Smoke hip and thigh

Coleman, the famous heavyweight trainer, oblige him."

"No, not me!" said Dan hastily. "I'm no speaker. As chief instigator of the nefarious plot you are the one to make confession."

"All right," said Pat. "Here goes!" and then he proceeded to unfold the thrilling story of gamblers staking all on long chances, and successfully pulling off one of the shrewdest pieces of ring strategy that ever took place in the history of the Squared Circle.

RING STRATEGY

"Well, Lorthrop," said Clancy. "This is the inside history of what you have witnessed tonight."

"Ever since Joe's downfall, last spring, Borski an' Smoke have been swaggin' aroun', darin' the lumber jacks to put up a fighter against Smoke, an' ever since me an' Mike carried out the raid on Borski's gamblin' house, they have been worse'n ever. I couldn't see much chance av anny lumber jack bein' able to stay in the ring wid Smoke, at his own game, until I happened to see Casey in action against Joe. I've had a ring side seat at most av the leadin' heavyweight fights an' I was struck, right away, wid the fact that here was a genuine lumber jack who not only packed a tremendous punch, but had been trained by a master av ring science. Ye can bear me out in that, can't ye Joe?"

"You is darn right, Pat!" said Joe, amid roars of laughter. "Fer a man w'at is all de time look fer dose peace, Casey is wan hal of a good fighter, bah tonder!"

"Mike an' me," continued Pat, "interviewed Casey, an' the upshot was, I wired me friend Dan here, to come up an' put Casey through his paces. Dan fitted up a gym, an' wid his two ring assistants here—Larry an' Slug—tested Casey out, an' Dan 'ull tell ye—used as he is to handlin' heavyweights—that he got the s'prise av his life—"

"Specially when he landed one of his mule kicks on my stomach," said Dan with a laugh, in which Larry and Slug joined.

"From the showin' Casey made," continued Pat, "we decided to take a chance an' play fer big stakes. Dan was satisfied that Casey cud stay the four rounds quite aisy, fer Smoke was soft from lack av trainin', but he packed a mighty dangerous wallop—that right, Casey?"

"Ye're darn right; that first wallop jarred me hull system!"

"Well!" continued Pat. "We left the hull matter to Dan an' this is what he figgered out. He trained Casey wid the wan idea, to put up a fair fight, but to appear to gradually weaken under Smoke's heavy artillery on his board sidewalk—as Dan calls it—thin go down—apparently on the verge av a knock-out—thin, jus' beat out the count, as he climbed up be the ropes. Casey is a fine actor—he ought to be on the stage—he completely fooled Smoke. Joe is another good actor too, fer he said his little piece, exactly as we arranged fer him to do an' that give Casey all he asked fer—wan clear openin'—you saw what happened!"

A SPECTRAL FIGHTER

"Here's somethin' ye didn't see!" broke in Casey solemnly. "There was a fourth figger in the ring all through the fight. Did anny av ye see that?"

"What do you mean?" came a chorus of surprised voices. "Jus' this! All I ever learned about fightin' I owe to me Uncle Dannie. Whin he knew what I was up against his spirit left his lonely grave in far-off Connemara an' crossed a thousan' leagues av stormy water an' his spectral figger was the fourth in the ring. Whin Smoke started to misname me it was Dannie's spirit that entered into me an' smashed Smoke to ruin, but Dannie can rest aisy in his grave from now on, fer niver again will I break his long sleep. Gentlemen, I'm through wid this professional fightin' game!"

"I'm sorry to hear that!" said Dan, gravely. "I was prepared, as your manager, for putting you into big money among the heavies. With your ability in the ring you would pull down more money in a few fights than you'll earn in a lifetime, floating around the country, at any other kind of work. Don't make any mistakes, you're a top-notch!"

"Ye're ratin' me too high, Dan, but I'd niver be happy in the atmosphere av the ring; ivery hour av me life laid out fer me be somewan else. There's somethin' beyant the next hill an' I'll be on me way there."

"How about actin' as trainer fer the club here?" broke in Pat. "Smoke is definitely through, I wud have no difficulty in landin' ye the job as boxin' instructor. Ye wud make more money in a month than ye wud all winter in the woods."

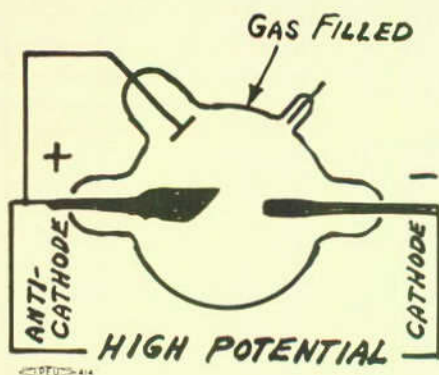
"Thank ye, Pat, fer yer kind offer," was the answer. "Money doesn't mean a thing to me, but a quiet life av me own choosin', does! Here I'd be expected to carry a chip on me shoulder an' fight anny drunken Tom, Dick er Harry, that tried to knock it off, an' the soft life aroun' town don't appeal to me!"

"That's final, is it?" said Pat.

"Yes!" said Casey, and by the square set of his jaw we all sensed that he meant it.

"But there's another thing," said Mike. "Dan, Pat an' me tould ye that if ye

(Continued on page 150)



SKETCH 1

(Second in the series "Electricity in Medicine")

In the annals of every science there appear periods when nature, men of genius and chance conspire to bring forth some discovery which is epoch-making in its usefulness and originally startling to the point of mystification in its ingenuity. Medicine, occupying a position of high honor and respect among the trades of men who work, is blessed with many of these milestones of progress: Lord Lister's contribution to anti-septic surgery, late in the eighteenth century; the vaccines of Pasteur and Jenner; the bacteriological studies of Robert Koch, and Ehrlich's specifics are classic examples of the notable achievements of chemistry in medicine.

Outstanding in the vast field of electrical therapeutics is the X-ray, discovered by Professor Roentgen of Bavaria and refined to its present highly operable degree by Dr. Coolidge of our own country.

CHECKS MALIGNANT GROWTHS

The X-ray serves a dual purpose: First, as a fourth dimensional eye for the diagnostician, enabling him to explore the patient's inner troubles without surgery; and second, as an electromagnetic detergent or dry scalpel which can be turned on malignant growths on or within the body. This second use includes the destruction or abatement of certain types of cancer; temporary or permanent sterilization by exposure of the reproductive glands to the X-rays; eradication of the primary lesions of syphilis with a minimum of scar-tissue as a result of the treatment; and numerous other applications. (For a glimpse of the possibilities and virtues of clinical use of the X-ray by labor, refer to the article "Labor Employs the X-ray," in the JOURNAL, October, 1940.)

Late in the year 1895, Professor Roentgen, of Wurzburg, Bavaria, accidentally inserted his hand between an experimental Crookes tube and a photographic plate and took the first X-ray picture in history. His work, and research the world over, quickly evolved the gas type tube. (Sketch 1.)

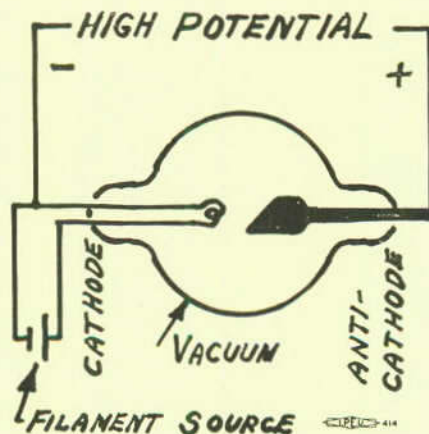
The action of the gas tube is quite

ELECTRICITY Aids PHYSICIANS in Cures

By CHARLES J. WAZLO, L. U. No. B-640, and J. H. SHEYER, engineer,
N. A. C. A. Langley Field

X-ray as
indispensable dry scalpel depends for its secondary use
upon electricity

simple. The voltage, impressed across the tube, ionizes the gas. The positive ions stream at the cathode (attraction), freeing a stream of electrons (cathode rays) which bombards the anti-cathode, producing the X-rays. The mass of gas



SKETCH 2

in the tube diminishes with use, so a rectifying apparatus is included to keep the "hardness" of the tube nearly constant.

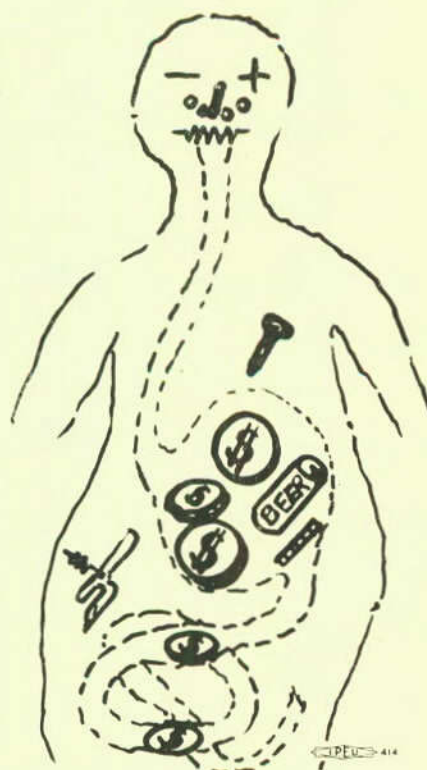
The X-ray itself is sub-sensory, or invisible, but is of the character of light in that it carries no electrical charge. The shorter the wave-length of the rays the greater their penetrating power or "hardness." Greater voltages impressed produce "harder" X-rays. Generally speaking, the absorption ability of various parts of the body increases with their density. Thus, bones or growths will absorb more rays than other body tissue and will show up as shadows on the X-ray film or fluoroscopic plate.

Most modern equipment employs the Coolidge tube. This device (Sketch 2) is a vacuum tube with a tungsten filament serving as cathode. The anti-cathode is bombarded by a pure electronic discharge from the filament and emits X-rays. The tube is easily controlled, since the power fed the filament controls the intensity of the rays and the voltage impressed across the tube controls their hardness.

Modern X-ray treatment has constantly called for harder rays (higher voltage). Common sources are the brush type static machines, induction coils, and step-up transformers. Voltages on special equipment have reached the three million mark. Improvement of power facilities and regulators has reduced the old trouble of variation in the equipment due to voltage fluctuation.

AMAZING DISCOVERIES

The principal personal experience of the authors is summed up in Sketch 3. This shadowgraph picture was taken by your Virginia representative of your Arizona Brother's gastro-intestinal tract after he had drunk five pints of Silver Dollar. The radiograph made the startling disclosure that the Westerner had no ribs, and subsequent investigation showed that he was a member of the eel family, thereby explaining his ability to slide out of back doors.



SKETCH 3

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XL

Washington, D. C., March, 1941

No. 3

To All Men Of Good Will Now is the hour in which all men of good will should draw together. There is much to discourage. The unscrupulous tactics of fascists, nazis, communists and their unholy alliance, in an effort to destroy the democratic way of life, are nothing short of appalling. The reading of a book like Jan Valtin's "Out of the Night," reviewed in this issue, casts shadows over minds for weeks afterwards. Plottings, murders, systematic brigandage, forged passports, the hypocritical mouthings of ideas—all this is sickening to men of good will.

But men of good will need not despair. Brigands, tricksters, murderers, and traitors who take up the sword soon perish by the sword. They destroy themselves, and they destroy each other. Humanity has to go forward; society has to reach some form of stable organization. And no stable organization can be founded on the shifting sands of broken faith. Out of this welter will come a new order in which men of good will can again operate successfully.

All these issues have nothing to do with conservatism or radicalism. The situation has moved beyond these schoolboy interpretations. It becomes a question of preserving civilization against the madmen who would destroy it. Let all men of good will draw together and defend the eternal verities.

Lewis and Company Denny Lewis, the brother of John L. Lewis, is the titular head of the dual CIO construction union. It is in truth operated by a high-priced lawyer deployed from the left wing. The strategy of the present is to smear the A. F. of L. building trades unions with charges of racketeering and profiteering. Much of the hullabaloo about high initiation fees was started and kept alive by left wingers in Denny Lewis's paper organization. Denny Lewis tells his prospective members they can enter his building and construction union for an initiation fee of \$1.50, and they will pay low dues. He does not tell them this is possible because his salary

and the salary of his staff is paid by contributions from the members of the United Mine Workers. By the check-off system, John L. Lewis slaps assessments on his miners, who are already underpaid, to forward the devious course of Lewis and Company.

Now the report emanates from Washington that John L. is about to make a demand for 50 per cent increase in wage rates for his mine workers from the coal operators, which he knows cannot and will not be met. Then he will call a strike to embarrass the administration. Lewis and Company are not worthy of being called labor leaders. They are labor parasites who are doing much to retard labor's development.

The Press Never in the last 25 years has the press generally been so unreliable as a source of accurate information, as today. It appears to have forgotten all its professional standards of conduct, and it deals constantly in bickerings, innuendo, hearsay, and even lies. Reading the daily press, one would think that nothing had been done to forward defense efforts.

As a matter of fact, what has been done by management and labor in the government in building cantonments and munition plants is little short of miraculous. Many defense projects are well beyond an accelerated schedule. This could not be done without loyalty and confidence, and yet the newspapers tell nothing about successes. They play up minor dislocations. Columnists air their prejudice, ignorance and stupidity daily with pontifical aplomb, as if they were speaking the truth. Once the Scripps-Howard newspapers leavened the lump, but now Roy Howard and his papers have gone over to the enemy, and they appear to be ambitious to serve the old Hearst public with its yellow appetites.

Labor people should be on their guard against accepting anything that appears in the daily press. They should lean upon their own publications for accurate facts and accurate interpretations of the news.

Regional Conferences The strength, the vitality and the interest shown by the officials of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, including all business managers, in the regional conferences organized by President Brown are an index to the vigor of this organization. It can well be pointed out that these conferences mark a new technique in union management. The conferences are nothing more nor less than an effort to project a more scientific approach to the problem of problems, namely, man power or labor supply. The union

has an interest, of course, in protecting the members and saving them from unnecessary travel and useless application for jobs. However, the union also has a profound interest in doing something for its country in relation to defense jobs and projects. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has enlisted for the duration of the defense effort to supply promptly and adequately competent mechanics for all the purposes designated by Uncle Sam himself.

Hitler's Secret Weapon The key fortress of the Belgian defense system was Eben Emael. The Belgians had built this fort as an impregnable corner in its series of defense units facing Germany. It was taken within 24 hours by the Germans on their illegal march through the neighboring country and Hitler proudly announced it was done by a secret weapon. It now develops that the secret weapon was nothing more than treachery.

German citizens married to Belgian women lived in the region of Eben Emael as endive farmers and produced their crop in limestone caves which became nothing more than underground corridors that reached under the fort. It was an easy matter, therefore, for these corridors to give access to superior numbers and to permit capture of the garrison.

Hitler's secret weapons have continually materialized only as treasonous tricks and to date Hitler has won no battle. Organized treachery delivered France to the Germans. British lose ships and convoys when a German raider displays a British flag. Nothing is accomplished in the open. No one yet knows whether Hitler can fight. It may well be that when he is opposed by an army of equal merit, his troopers, dependent on treachery, will collapse.

Dan Tracy's Record Nothing reveals to what depths enemies of labor will go to discredit the unions more than the organized attack on Dan W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor. Some months ago Mr. Tracy was indicted in San Francisco in one of the illegitimate cases promulgated by Thurman Arnold. Mr. Tracy had not been in San Francisco for months and he had merely passed an agreement in the normal process of his office as president of the I. B. E. W. Mr. Arnold himself recently told a congressional committee there was no moral turpitude involved in the case against Mr. Tracy. The case has never come to trial.

In this case, Mr. Arnold is following his usual racketeering methods by trying to force the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on the West Coast to sign a consent decree by making charges that would do damage to the organization.

The union refuses to sign the consent decree, risking its standing with public opinion, knowing full well Mr. Arnold's method of assassinating character in order to accomplish his illegal purpose. This is a singular situation. It not only does not involve any moral turpitude on Mr. Tracy's part, it involves no violation of any law as the recent decision of the Supreme Court indicates, and yet newspapers have assiduously tried to create the impression that Mr. Tracy should not be Assistant Secretary of Labor because there was a case pending against him.

If anything discredits the daily press, it is their effort to besmirch a good man's record by basing it on such a hollow charge as that brought by Thurman Arnold.

Two Men We ask you to consider for a moment the lives of two men—one from Germany and one from Australia, both living today and both having for the present an international reputation. The first is Jan Valtin, a German, author of "Out of the Night," a communist secret agent who has now broken with his masters and is trying to rectify his mistakes by exposing the Russian spy system. The other is Rewi Alley, an Australian, the technician behind the organization of the Chinese industrial cooperatives.

Jan Valtin, as his book shows, has much native ability and probably as much initial idealism as Alley. Valtin had energy, youth, social sense, and wanted to do something for his fellow men and he wanted to do something to raise the standard of life of workers, but Valtin was taken over into a system of destructionism. Following the vicious anti-social philosophy of the Russian communists, he gave his life to espionage, sabotage and plottings and destruction.

Rewi Alley, with more scientific and a better balanced approach, saw China's plight and knew that the only way to meet the Japanese invasion was to organize small manufacturing plants in Western China on a cooperative basis. This he started to do, with a goal of 30,000 such plants, capable of producing war materials and the necessities of peace on a quality basis. To date Alley has been successful in organizing nearly 10,000 such plants. The workers are happy. They are producing and China is being saved.

In the lives of these two men we see not so much a difference in ability or character as a difference in the philosophy followed. Valtin gave his life to destructionism. Alley gave his life to cooperation. If the world is to heal itself, if we are to pass out of this era of rotten plottings into an era of health and accomplishment, Rewi Alley's and not Jan Valtin's philosophy must be adopted and followed.



Woman's Work

IPEU-414



WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ORGANIZING IS INCREASING

By A WORKER'S WIFE

QUITE a number of letters have come in to the International Office recently asking for information on how to form a women's auxiliary. Some of these letters are from local union officers; others are from women relatives of local union members who have already formed a nucleus group. During the past year about 15 new auxiliaries were reported; and if present indications are correct, 1941 will see a larger number of auxiliary launchings than 1940.

Because of this very keen interest we are going to give you again a little outline of what is necessary to form an auxiliary to an I. B. E. W. local.

Generally the first question asked is, "Will the International Office send us a charter?"

The answer is, "No. There has never

been authorized an international women's auxiliary organization, therefore we do not have charters, membership blanks nor other forms. This means, however, that you have no dues nor fees to pay to the International Office."

"How do we obtain a charter or authorization to organize a women's auxiliary?"

"Directly from the local union. The question should be brought up at a local union meeting for discussion and vote. If the vote is favorable the organization may proceed, usually with a committee from the local to give aid."

"What is the next step?"

"Gather together a nucleus or committee of women actively interested, who will make arrangements for an organizing meeting, notify all women who are

eligible, obtain a meeting place, etc. The active cooperation of local union officers is also essential in getting started."

"Who are eligible?"

"Wives of local union members in good standing will form the backbone of the organization. It is usually agreed that the daughter, mother or sister of a member shall also be eligible, provided that the daughter or sister is unmarried or widowed."

"What takes place at the organizing meeting?"

"The purpose of the meeting is set forth by someone, usually a local union officer. A temporary chairman and a temporary secretary are nominated and elected. A committee is named to draw up a constitution and by-laws. Another committee is appointed to put on a membership drive. Another committee which might be appointed would be to make nominations for permanent officers. The meeting may be thrown open for a general discussion of what the objects and program of a women's auxiliary should be. If possible refreshments and a social hour should conclude the meeting in order to promote good acquaintance."

"How shall we draw up a constitution and by-laws?"

"It is always easier to start if you have a guide to follow. The International Office has copies of a sample constitution and by-laws for women's auxiliaries which you may obtain for the asking. You are not obliged to follow it but it has been used and considered successful by many women's auxiliaries in the I. B. E. W. and is offered simply as a pattern to follow, in which any changes may be made that your group wishes."

"Who sets the amount of our dues?"

"That is determined by a majority vote of the auxiliary members."

"Is it necessary to have the permission of the International Office to organize a women's auxiliary?"

"No. All that is necessary is the authorization of the local union. But remember, the main object of an auxiliary is to be a helpmeet to the local and to work always in cooperation with it. If this purpose is lost sight of, and the auxiliary becomes a cause for discord in the local, then the local must order it disbanded. Always bear in mind the greater interests of the local, and of organized labor; work for these, and the auxiliary will fulfil its purpose."

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY LIST

(If you have additions or corrections to this list, please notify
Editor, Woman's Work.)

- L. U. No. B-5, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mrs. Fannie Jacobs, 2945 Webster Ave.
- L. U. No. B-17, Detroit, Mich.
- L. U. No. B-18, Los Angeles, Calif.—Mrs. Edith C. Gahagan, 3629 Atlantic St.
- L. U. No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Robert Cox, 5909 Seventh St., N. W.
- L. U. No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Marguerite W. Mandeville, 55 Concord Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
- L. U. No. 60, San Antonio, Texas—Frieda Wurzbach.
- L. U. No. B-79, Syracuse, N. Y.—Miss Margaret M. Carroll.
- L. U. No. B-83, Los Angeles, Calif.—Charlotte Austin.
- L. U. Nos. 100 and 169, Fresno, Calif.—Mrs. Glenn Ryan, 120 E. Tallyrand Ave.
- L. U. No. B-106, Jamestown, N. Y.—Mrs. Frank Wenger, 21 Genessee St.
- L. U. No. 131, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Abby J. Tozer, R. R. 7
- L. U. No. B-160, Minneapolis, Minn.—Mrs. Eugene Burkhardt.
- L. U. Nos. 177 and 862, Jacksonville, Fla.—Mrs. E. P. Massey, 1918 Hill St.
- L. U. No. 265, Lincoln, Nebr.—Gertrude Carver, 2203 S. 48th St.
- L. U. No. B-292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Mrs. George Nelson, 3807 N. Dupont.
- L. U. No. 295, Little Rock, Ark.—Mrs. Raymond Hazel, 1715 West Second St.
- L. U. No. B-304, Hutchinson, Kans.—Mrs. Barney Cole, 527 E. Third.
- L. U. No. 398, Charleston, N. C.—Mrs. W. B. Warren, Box 255, R. F. D. No. 1
- L. U. No. B-447, El Centro, Calif.
- L. U. No. B-465, San Diego, Calif.—Agnes Evans, 3828 Thirty-second St.
- L. U. No. B-474, Memphis, Tenn.
- L. U. No. B-477, San Bernardino, Calif.—Peggy T. Willis, 471 Allen St.
- L. U. No. 500, San Antonio, Texas—Mrs. L. A. McMahon, 419 Indiana St.
- L. U. No. 512, Grand Falls, Newfoundland—Agnes M. Sullivan.
- L. U. No. B-569, San Diego, Calif.—Dolores Jacques.
- L. U. No. 589, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.—Mrs. M. J. Murphy, 157-11 Sanford Ave., Flushing, N. Y.
- L. U. No. 644, Goose Creek, Texas—Mrs. H. M. Ralston, Box 84, La Porte, Texas.
- L. U. No. 658, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- L. U. No. B-702, West Frankfort, Ill.—Mrs. J. Ed Sedgwick, Champaign, Ill.
- L. U. No. 716, Houston, Texas—Mrs. Art G. Ellis.
- L. U. No. B-763, Omaha, Nebr.—Mrs. Cliff Smith.
- L. U. No. 765, Sheffield, Ala., and No. 558, Florence, Ala.—Mattie Sue Gibson, Town Creek, Ala.
- L. U. No. B-876—Grand Rapids, Mich.
- L. U. No. 995, Baton Rouge, La.—Mrs. E. J. Bourg.
- L. U. No. B-1010, New York City.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

The social evening of the women's auxiliary was very pleasantly spent on February 20 at the Hay Loft, 1326 Massachusetts Ave. Members of L. U. No. 26 and their families were invited, of which, many attended.

All joined in singing "God Bless America," for our opening song, which was followed by several selections from the audience.

Sister Lowry's sister accompanied at the piano. Miss Virginia Dowling played the accordion, and her music was very lovely.

Miss Bernice Carrico was very kind and furnished most of the talent for the evening, including several of her prize pupils. We were entertained by tap dancing, toe dancing, acrobatics, and singing. We are very grateful to Miss Carrico and the girls for helping to make our 1941 social an outstanding one.

Adding to the evening's entertainment, Mr. Little, of L. U. No. 26, sang and recited.

After a word from our president, Sister Johnston, the floor was cleared and an invitation to dance was extended and accepted by a few, but the majority seemed to have refreshments in mind and soon all of those present were partaking of delicious sandwiches, coffee, cake, ice cream and beer.

The committee in charge of the social was Sister Marlow, chairman; Sister Girardi and Sister Mary Hope.

The auxiliary extends a vote of thanks to them. It was through their efforts that this party was a grand success.

We are having many good times, and we are extending a hearty welcome to those of you whose husbands are members of L. U. No. 26.

MRS. ROBERT COX,
5909 Seventh St., N. W.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

One month away for 1941—and our successful holidays are only a memory. L. U. No. B-83 had a grand Christmas party—more than 300 children and their parents—so there was quite a room full. Everything went off in fine style with business manager, Brother George Ellicott EMCEEing, and John R. Scott, the jovial Santa Claus. A fine program was presented, arranged by our president, Mrs. Jewel Mathis, and her committee. The Betty Wayne School of the Dance furnished a fine lot of children and the Reseda Women's Chorus supplied the Christmas music, and their singing was excellent. Brother Bailey's son, who is a scout master, had his troop present and they opened and closed the party with a most impressive ceremony. This was our finest party.

We are now digging into new work. We have several social events planned for the near future, the first being a Jiggs dinner for Washington's birthday. We are also going into Red Cross work, so our time is well occupied.

We regret the temporary loss of our financial secretary, Sister Grace Maxwell, who has gone to Honolulu to live for a year. Sister Eileen Stanley will attend to the financial duties during her absence. We wish to thank all sister auxiliaries for their welcome Christmas wishes. Every year there are more,

(Continued on page 161)



Courtesy National Association Service.

A MEAL IN A SOUP BOWL

By SALLY LUNN

Do you save water in which vegetables have been cooked, leftover meat stock, etc., or do you throw them away? These liquors contain certain valuable vitamins which dissolve in water; and they also contain interesting flavors which can be used to advantage in other dishes. I keep a quart jar in the refrigerator for meat and vegetable stock and though I try to use small quantities of water in cooking so that there will be none left over, there will be some from time to time and the stock in the jar accumulates. When the jar is full I make some kind of soup, trying to blend the assorted flavors agreeably. Leftover vegetables and meat can often be combined in it, too, and you have almost a meal in a dish.

This time the stock in the jar included about a pint drained from boiled fresh pork and sauerkraut. Almost any kind of meat and vegetable stock may be used in this recipe but it will be particularly

good if you have stock from boiled fresh pork, boiled ham or corned beef.

Bean Gumbo

1 pound white beans
1 quart meat and vegetable stock
1 cup sliced onions
1 cup diced leftover vegetables
(Cabbage, carrot, turnip suggested)
1 cup diced cold meat
1 cup canned tomatoes
1 tablespoon diced green pepper
Chopped fresh parsley
Salt and pepper to taste

Cover beans with water, allow to stand over night. Drain, cover with the meat and vegetable stock, and simmer until beans are nearly tender. Saute the onion, green pepper in a little butter or leftover meat fat. Add to the bean mixture, with the meat and the tomatoes. Continue to simmer until beans are done. If liquid boils away during cooking add more water or stock. When ready to bring to the table sprinkle chopped parsley over the top of the soup.



Correspondence



L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

On February 3 the A. F. of L. contract was signed by the Builders Guild at a luncheon at the Hotel Melbourne attended by about 50 representatives of each, the Builders Guild and organized labor. The signing of this contract was a big thing in the St. Louis area, as it represents about 275 general contractors and 500 subcontractors. This achievement was reached only after long months of hard work and grief on the part of all the union members. This leaves only two general contractors who have not signed up. St. Louis labor is really proud.

Our organization work with the radio amplifier men is working out fine. Our last meeting with them was very successful. It was attended by a good number and practically all that attended signed a union application card.

In the big drive all over the country for unionization I hope all of us are very careful not to cross picket lines. Patronize only the firms employing union labor.

The Missouri State Conference of Electrical Workers, composed of A. F. of L. electrical workers, was held in Jefferson City. The conference proposed to present to the present session of the state legislature a model state electrical inspection bill which is now successfully operating in a few states.

We have been having very interesting meetings, with a big turnout, and conducting a lot of business, which is gratifying to the members who attend regularly.

Our plans are going forward for the celebration of our fiftieth anniversary.

M. (MACK) McFARLAND,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Local No. 7 honored the birthday of George Washington, and at the same time celebrated the forty-eighth anniversary of our entrance into our international organization by having a banquet at the Charles Hotel in Springfield.

Our worthy president, Arthur Elleg, selected our business manager, Brother Caffrey, to be the toastmaster, and he did a wonderful job. Sitting at our guest table was Brother White, one of our oldest living members, and our international organizer, Brother Kenefick, President Arch Ellig, Business Manager Caffrey, International Vice President Regan, and next our international executive board member, Brother Kelley, of Boston, and Brother Bill Kavanaugh, one of the hardest fighters and ablest union men Springfield has ever had, and really to be called one of our charter members. Next was Brother George Parker, one of our pensioned members, and, last but not least, our worthy treasurer, who has been a good and faithful officer for a good many years, Louis Laliberte.

Our business manager called on the following business managers to take a bow: Brothers Devine, of Hartford; Slattery, of Boston; Donnelly, of Worcester; Nelson, of Pittsfield; Grady, of Holyoke; Durkin, of Fitchburg; Malo, of Northampton; Doyle, of Boston, and Flanery, an executive board member,

of Hartford, a wonderful body of hard-working members who are putting New England on the top today.

We had quite an interesting talk by Brother Kavanaugh about the start of Local No. 7 and the hardships they had to endure to get Local No. 7 started and the help that our deceased Brother Thurston gave to keep up the spirits of the men and help carry on the fight to put Local No. 7 where it is today.

International Vice President Regan spoke of the wonderful help he has had from Local No. 7 and our Brother Kenefick, who has helped him in all ways to make his way a pleasant one in his new job. He talked about jurisdictional disputes that come up in the different locals; he only hoped that they would be settled more easily to avoid hardship among the different locals, for making decisions is a hard job and one side is always the loser, and some take it harder than others.

International Executive Board Member Kelley told how our international office has looked on Local No. 7 as one of the most progressive locals in New England, which has turned out many a good labor man, and hopes we keep up the good work.

Brother Kenefick told of his 31 years of being connected with Local No. 7, and he spoke highly of our deceased officers and members, who have passed away, who fought hard to make Local No. 7 what it is today. He praised our officers of today, our president, Arthur Ellig; our treasurer, L. Laliberte, and Vice President Paul Canty, Recording Secretary "Scotty" Jones, and our executive board, and our trustee, Charles Amley, and our business manager, Charles Caffrey, who have been good and honest servants of the local for a good many years and who deserve credit for making Local No. 7 one of the best-liked locals in New England.

We sure had a wonderful supper and a floor show which was really very entertaining and seemed to be very well liked by all present. There were about 200 in the hall, and I know we surely can give credit to the committee, Brothers Caffrey, Gordon, Hill and Laliberte, for putting on such a wonderful banquet in such a short time. I hope we can have social gatherings like this one more often to keep the Brothers in good cheer.

E. MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

I hope 1941 will be a prosperous year for our membership and bring a victorious peace in the world—and end forever the dictators.

I see where the boys on the TVA have made a nice gain in their wages and working conditions.

Work has been slow in this immediate jurisdiction all winter but prospects look good with a defense project at Henderson, Ky., which is only six miles from us, and another at Burns City, Ind., about 60 miles north of us in Martin County. We have been very nicely treated by our sister locals throughout the country in placing our men on jobs in their jurisdiction, especially Local No. 369, of Louisville, Ky.

We have men in Texas, Florida, Tennessee

and God knows where, for which we are truly thankful to our sister locals, and this goes to show that it pays to get a card and keep it in good standing.

I am going to make a suggestion to our worthy Editor that a space be reserved in the WORKER each month to give a list of the locals organized the previous month with their classification. My reason for this is, that at the present, new locals are being organized so fast, we have no way of keeping track of them. Within the last month we have had two men in here with cards and we can find no locals of that number, location or classification in the current directory of locals.

That, of course, can be explained in a way, by the fact that the directory is only published twice a year. It would save embarrassment both for the local and the member carrying the card, as this list could be cut out and pasted in the current issue of the directory for reference.

E. E. HOSKINSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-17, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

As we search through the history books we find that people have had to be persecuted in one form or another before they would stand up and fight.

Just for a moment let us stop and think of the battering the first settlers of our glorious country took before and after the 13 colonies formed the union. They had to start from scratch. We only have to read of their famous battles which eventually brought victory to them to inspire us to greater things.

The members of organized labor don't have to shoulder the musket as did the founders of our great U. S. A. But they do have to stand shoulder to shoulder and fight, and fight hard. The members of the Brotherhood here in Michigan are fighting a battle against some very unscrupulous contractors. The contractors have been doing a lot of work in the rural area and doing their own inspecting. Can you imagine anything so lacking in fair play?

This group went so far as to have a legislative measure drawn up and brought in to the lawmakers at the capitol, hoping to have a law passed making them the inspectors in the rural areas.

So far this kind of inspection is being given credit for more than 400 fires, 34 deaths and untold numbers of injured people in the rural areas of the state of Michigan.

To combat this sort of thing, most of the locals throughout the state formed what is known as the State Association of Electrical Workers. So far this group has been successful in arousing sentiment against the contractors' bill among the lawmakers. Also, the association has its own bill, known as House Bill No. 127, drawn up, and when it is brought in for debate are sure of the support of a goodly number of the legislators.

The association has its headquarters in the capital city, which in itself will have a lot of bearing on these two legislative measures.

This association has another and a very useful arrangement. Through its officers, it will keep the various locals throughout the

state acquainted with the jobs going on and places where men are needed.

At this time Local No. B-17 is busy with new wage proposals. We are not alone in this matter, either. The other union is also busy. It is known here, as in other cities, as the Chamber of Commerce.

These people are busy telling there isn't any crying need for wage increases, because the cost of living hasn't gone up, and that labor should be willing to do its part in behalf of the national defense. What a laugh!

Just for the fun of it, let's say the cost of living hasn't increased; but it has. I for one say we should have more money because on most jobs there are certain standards set by the employer. Now, before an employee will be considered he must have at least a complete high school education, but a college education is preferred.

He also must be in good health and meet a required weight and height, and when he has attained the age of 50 years he is through as a lineman.

If a man is to raise a family according to the American standard of living and prepare them educationally as the employer requires its help, to say nothing of having a few dimes left to keep the wolf from the door when the company is finished with him, then wages must be raised.

Business Manager Hedgecock is a courageous fellow. Let's get behind him in his fight for more and better things for the membership of Local No. B-17.

J. MCCARTHY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The official family is being greatly overworked these days. The boys are really putting in the hours to keep the books and the records straight. These boys can be relied on when duty calls. Much credit is due them for their devotion to duty.

The first meeting of the month was well attended, in no small measure enhanced by some of the visiting Brothers. The second meeting was slim indeed, this possibly due to lack of interest as it happens to be an educational meeting. No doubt some feel they've absorbed about all the education they can stand. At the same time attending a local union meeting should be considered a solemn duty of everyone. There is a marked difference in meeting the Brothers on the job and in meeting them when attending business or social meetings. Above all the officers should not be made to bear the burden alone as it is extremely unfair.

As it happens, at this last meeting the boys thought enough of the efforts of the officials to give them somewhat of a boost in their compensation. They were all in a compensatory mood, as it were, and no doubt thought the officers' efforts were worthy of a raise.

From reliable reports we learn that Brother John Freund, brother of George, got himself married, yep, gave himself away to a young lady by the name of Lorraine. She must have thought him worth it for she did accept him at quite an interesting ceremony followed by a reception. These boys want to learn by experience as advice goes unheeded. Congratulations, John! Steve Duhan excelled himself as official photographer of the occasion. It so happens Steve is no slouch with the camera. The boy made rapid strides in his new-found hobby.

In our former list of mentionables we sadly neglected to point out that Lee Long (no, he is not a Chinaman) is official messenger, efficiency man, official checker-upper and chauffeur for Woody, Mack and any other official we may have neglected to mention.

READ

Trend of parliamentary procedures, by L. U. No. B-83.

Tennessee State Electrical Association meets, by L. U. No. B-474.

Regional conferences, by L. U. No. 68.

New power local celebrates, by L. U. No. B-833.

Aluminum and electricity, by L. U. No. B-48.

Canadian pow-wow, by L. U. No. 1037.

Radio advancement in Chicago, by L. U. No. 1220.

Electricians and prehistoric engineers, by L. U. No. B-309.

Chester paces forward, by L. U. No. 654.

Vetoing contractor-inspections, by L. U. No. B-17.

General contractors go union, by L. U. No. B-1.

Unions and democracy, by L. U. No. 794.

Celebration of a birthday, by L. U. No. 7.

Regional conference a success, by L. U. No. 363.

Maunsell promoted, by L. U. No. B-316.

Collective bargaining and defense, by L. U. No. B-1073.

These letters reflect the stirring times in which we live.

Lee, in addition to being official without portfolio, tools and what have you, is somewhat of a sportsman. He excels in soccer, baseball, and batting 'em out on a deck, with plenty of boxes mixed with plenty of concrete under a blazing hot sun under the watchful eye of some good whipper-snapper. Some boy, that Lee.

Charlie Ward, that noisy boy from Number 3 is also in our midst. Charles is an old timer initiated in No. 28 but away from our midst for some time. Jack Conner and Johnny Coppinger from Local No. 501 were also in our midst making a little hey, hay, hey! Jack is at his best when he has about two helpers to help the cause along. What a Jack, that boy!

John Rayner and Bill Ebauer were seen in conference after the meeting. That pair is always up to some mischief. The old apple knocker is now a whipper-snapper on some project. He should be seen in action to be appreciated. Slim Mannel teamed up with that old timer, Swisher, formerly of Miami Beach and Roney Plaza. Swish was in the dough at one time and traveled a long way. The boy deserves better luck as he did the right thing by No. 28 boys when he was on top. That Slim is a bad influence when in the neighborhood of the dogs or horses.

Ollie King is no mean whipper-snapper himself, and the boys do step in his neighborhood. "Pump Gun" Slater is in the same area and Bill Conway of Number 8 is advising Slats to come up and collect some more beer labels. Bill Cadell is doing his shift during the dog house stretch (4 to 12). Bill's boy is in training at the Naval Academy and a member of the Naval Reserves. Great things can be expected from that boy of Bill's.

We note that Anthony Love Lynch, of Wilkes-Barre, is rambling along in these

pages regaling us all with his extended visit to the Capital City. We gather that the old boy had the time of his life, and why not after all these years cooped up in coal?

Local No. 309, of East St. Louis, experienced a very touching scene at the ceremonial parting of one of their faithful Brothers to serve the I. O. as faithfully as he did his home local. The description was very vivid and we could feel along with these boys, as genuine men, of the calibre of Brother A. L. Wegener, are rare indeed, and these boys felt their loss keenly, but they realized the selfishness in keeping a good man to themselves and thereby depriving him of a deserved advancement. Congratulations, Brother Wegener and Local No. 309.

That little story by Fred Ruppert of the I. O. contained much food for thought as it pertained to national defense. It is timely and deserves a great deal of consideration and sounds extremely practical and essential from every point of view.

The I. O. is keeping up with the times. We note that Ed. Brown held conferences with the object in view of cooperating with Uncle Sam in routing men where and when needed on defense projects. A great idea and a timely bit of planning. We need all the cooperation possible and we should plan and do to the utmost to advance every way possible our aid to this great, grand, and glorious country of ours made possible by such great men as Washington, Lincoln and others.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-31, DULUTH, MINN.

Editor:

Greetings and salutations from Local No. B-31 to all affiliated I. B. E. W. locals elsewhere. Many of our Brothers have recently been invalidated. Among the most serious cases was S. A. Dahl, who is convalescing after returning from a skull operation at Mayo's in Rochester. Sid suffered a fractured skull due to a nasty fall and spent considerable time in a local hospital, and when he failed to rally it was decided after a consultation, that his only chance was Mayo's. Sid is now coming along in grand style.

Other members who are indisposed are Milt Johnson, E. A. Rapp and S. E. Finman, the latter two having been under the scalpel. We all wish them a thorough and speedy recovery.

On December 14 and 15, the Minnesota State Electrical Workers Council had their quarterly meeting in which many things of vital concern to the organized electrical worker were discussed, particularly that part of the program calling for legislative action. One of the matters which was discussed and for which a bill has been drawn to be presented to this session of the legislature which convened on January 6, has to do with the safety and proper clearances of overhead construction. We hope to have it enacted at this session. There was also a large list of bills which had been acted on at the convention of the State Federation of Labor and to which we will lend our active support. A committee headed by Chairman Skeldon of the council, brought in a lengthy report showing the number of unorganized electrical workers in the state of Minnesota, and the council has formulated plans wherein they will request the International to lend assistance in making this state 100 per cent organized.

In my next letter I will have further information on the activities of the council as they will meet in Duluth on March 15 and 16 and we will also have a report on the meeting called by President Brown on the

regional conference to be held in Chicago on March 10.

The preliminary ground work for our 1941 agreement was begun at a special meeting held on Saturday, January 25. All members were previously notified to discuss their desired changes, if any, and select representatives to present their views at this meeting. It was quite apparent from opinions expressed by the majority attending, that a steadily rising cost of living plus heavier taxation were in the offing. One can readily glean this knowledge after a few casual glances through almost any of the numerous economic and financial publications. This definitely was noteworthy because of the fact that labor and capital were unanimously in accord. The meeting adjourned at an early hour.

Unfortunate indeed, is the lack of attendance at the regular meetings recently. Every encouragement is offered to members to attend and express their views and exchange ideas in the hope that something beneficial and helpful to our local will materialize.

It certainly should not be necessary to plead or beg for attendance (I believe some locals fine their members for non-attendance if a bona fide reason is not produced), because in the final analysis, it is your own interests that will be threatened. Don't the environments and conditions pertaining to your work honestly qualify a few hours of your leisure time one evening a month? Then can you reasonably expect some one else to shoulder your responsibilities, plus their own? After all, you can only expect to reap what you have sown. So, fellows, show your appreciation and at the next meeting let's all get down there, come what may.

In the next issue, I hope to report the recovery of all sick members. Also a good start toward a record sale of tickets for our annual dance, which will be held at the Armory on April 19. So start making up your parties for a grand time for that night of nights.

J. N. LIND, JR.,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-48, PORTLAND, OREG. Editor:

For the past several months Local No. B-48 has enjoyed a very pleasant relationship with the Aluminum Company of America at its Vancouver Works. We have had, on an average, about 100 of our men working at the new plant since June. Dave Harkelroid, one of our oldest members—not in years of life but in continuous good standing—is the general foreman of electrical construction.

This vast project was made possible because Uncle Sammy decided to harness the mighty Columbia River, and, after harnessing, made its power available to one of this nation's most rapidly growing industries.

The power being used at the Vancouver Works is generated at the Bonneville power station and transmitted to the Alcoa substation at 115 KV over an ACSR transmission line 45 miles long. At Alcoa substation this power is transformed to 13,800 volts and carried to the plant over an aluminum cable line 2,500 feet long. At the plant this power is again stepped down to the required voltage and rectified from alternating current to direct current by means of large mercury arc rectifiers. Large amounts of aluminum and copper bus bar and cable have been used in the rectifier station and plant. Since the production of aluminum is an electrolytic process requiring heavy currents, the busses are very large.

The present plant is operating under a contract for 65,000 KW and is being expanded so that 162,500 KW will be used. This ex-

Testimonial Dinner for International Vice President Edward F. Kloter

By ALBERT HUTLOFF

Business Manager, L. U. No. 52



EDWARD F. KLOTER

Vice President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

In order to show their appreciation to International Vice President Edward F. Kloter for services rendered to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—Brother Kloter is rounding out 25 years of service to the International Office—the New Jersey State Association of Electrical Workers decided to honor Brother Kloter by giving him a testimonial dinner, on May 3, 1941.

Arrangements including entertainment and dancing, have been made with the Commodore Hotel, in New York City, the only hotel in New York City large enough to handle the amount of people expected to attend this affair and who are willing and anxious to do homage to "Grandpa" Kloter.

Not only are the business managers of the New Jersey locals doing their utmost to have everything running smoothly but the managers and officers of locals in surrounding states are assisting to their best ability, for which the New Jersey State Association is indeed grateful.

Any further information may be had from either John Boll, business manager of Local Union No. 358, 223 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J., or Samuel Moskowitz, business manager of Local Union No. 102, 359 Van Houten Street, Paterson, N. J.

pansion program will be completed next summer.

The Hall process is used at this plant. In this process the alumina ore is dissolved in a bath of cryolite. With the passage of direct current through this mixture the ore is broken up into its component parts, namely aluminum and oxygen.

Aluminum is playing a more important part in the electrical industry each year. The Bonneville Administration has used hundreds of miles of aluminum cable and bus in con-

structing their various substations and transmission lines throughout the great Pacific Northwest.

We members of No. B-48 owe a debt of gratitude first to our God, who created the elements of this earth, and then to our United States of America for the freedom it guarantees us. Those of us on the Alcoa job are grateful to the men who had foresight enough to back financially the chemists and engineers who discovered ways and means of reducing bauxite ore.

Last, but not least, may the I. B. E. W. continue to be an organization, not working for its own selfish ends but interested in the welfare of the employers of our members as well as the members themselves. We cannot be successful if our employers are unsuccessful.

CHARLES W. POTTER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

True, indeed, we have not been represented in these columns for many months.

Conditions hereabouts relative to activity in our trade have to some degree paralleled circumstances in other areas where our government is expanding defense facilities.

An air pilots' technical training school and Uncle Sam's largest general army hospital have given employment upon permanent structures to numerous of our members in months past. Cantonment-type buildings with simplified wiring systems have also supplied work for others. These buildings are practically completed and some local members have journeyed to Cheyenne, where Fort Warren army post expansion is under way.

The regional conferences arranged by our I. O. in the interest of labor supply and demand are outstanding examples of well-directed effort. It is proof further that the substantial element in labor recognizes their requirements in relation to the defense program and fully realizes that interests of all concerned can best be served by conferences such as those planned.

Our Brotherhood has attained its eminent position in labor circles and merits the recognition given it in the construction world, due greatly to the fact that social gains for its membership have resulted largely through the medium of round-table conferences with all parties concerned sitting therein. Many conflicts could be avoided in the building industry were the par value of conferences measured in terms of potential harmonizers.

Long-range vision, sound judgment and firmness in the right has built and strengthened our International from within. The same attributes protect it from without. Many labor organizations have neither group insurance nor pension plan. Ours bears comparison with any yet established in that respect and those who some years ago viewed these features as being foreign to labor's objectives are now their staunchest supporters.

The small arms and ammunition plant to be erected near Denver is at this writing still in the blueprint stage.

JACK HUNTER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Editor:

The struggle in the world today—the same as yesterday and every day before that—is among organized groups, be they political, religious, social, biological, or commercial. How these various groups, through their intermingling modes, or as mediums, bring pressure upon each other will, for the present topic, be dispensed with. Suffice it to say the great desideratum today is for a better

understanding of doing business under the group method, by which the group can at all times make it possible to express itself as a unit through the powerful medium of parliamentary utterance, as opposed to the individual or dictatorial method.

The process of transformation of individuals into group expression has been long and difficult, especially for labor, due chiefly to the fact that labor embraces all walks of life within its ranks. Even those who have realized the need for the free and spontaneous expression of group impulse, or ways and means to deepen, widen and strengthen the group experience—making it possible for the group to express itself—are at a loss to point out any specific guide to meet these needs.

Realizing the necessity of such a guide, in order that those in whom the difficult task of leadership has been entrusted may better be able to crystallize the rules of conduct of their group and point the way in which its orders in concrete form may be communicated to its officials and carried out in detail, and for the benefit of our readers in general, a treatise on the subject of parliamentary law accumulated from an exhaustive study of points of view of parliamentary authorities is herein submitted.

It is unfortunate indeed that Reed, Robert, Cushing, Nell, Jefferson, Blackstone and Palgrave, the great authorities on the subject of parliamentary law, did not so arrange their manuals so as to give the reader or student a unified picture of a working formula. Their manuals contain all the parts of a formula, of course, but nowhere in any of their manuals may one find a systematic arrangement or organization or assembling of its parts. Apparently they take it for granted that most readers are familiar with the mechanism of the formula and that all that is necessary for them to do is to make authoritative statements as to what may or may not be done by the parliamentarian. No attention is given to the question of how to work the formula, and the list of principles as set forth below is not referred to by any of those authorities except, perhaps, quite incidentally. At the same time there is no question that an understanding of these principles is necessary as an introduction to the logic of parliamentary procedure. For this purpose considerable data has been drawn from the authoritative statements by E. S. King, who, in the writer's opinion, should be listed among the great authorities, for, of them all, King had foresight to recognize the need of a formula of systematic arrangement.

Following are three divisions of a parliamentary formula containing the names of sufficient motions with which the ordinary assembly is able to conduct general assembly business. Division one gives the names of the motions and the order of their rank of power; division two gives the functions of the motions and designates the purpose of each motion; division three designates the fundamentals of the motions. (In a later article I will illustrate how these motions are put into action when the assembly is at work.)

THE PARLIAMENTARY FORMULA

Every Principle of Parliamentary Procedure Is Condensed Into This Formula

NAMES OF MOTIONS

I. WELFARE - OF - ASSEMBLY (or *Privileged) MOTIONS.

1. Fixing the time of the next meeting.
2. Adjournment—(Next meeting, Recess).
3. Questions of privilege—(Personal, Assembly).
4. Orders of the day—(General, Special).

II. EMERGENCY (or *Incidental) MOTIONS.

5. Appeal of points of order.
6. Reading of papers.
7. Withdrawal of questions.
8. Suspension of rules.
9. Division of the question.
10. Manner of voting—(viva voce, show of hands, standing, ayes and nays, ballot, unanimous ballot).

III. WILL-OF-THE-ASSEMBLY (or *Subsidiary) MOTIONS.

11. Objection to consideration.
12. Laying on table.
13. Previous question.
14. Postponement—definite.
15. Referring or re-referring.
16. Amending.
17. Postponement—indefinite.
18. Reconsideration.

IV. PURPOSE - OF - ASSEMBLY (or Procedure) MOTIONS.

19. Main or Principal Propositions—Petitions, resolutions, and orders, and such formula motions as:
 - (a) Fixing the time of the next meeting.
 - (b) Adjournment.
 - (c) Questions of privilege.
 - (d) Orders of the day.
 - (e) Taking questions from the table.
 - (f) Reports of committees.
 - (g) Reconsideration.
 - (h) Expunging.
 - (i) Correcting journal or minutes.
 - (j) Rescinding rules, etc.

(Continued next month)

WILLIAM H. HOLT,
Press Secretary.

*Reed, Robert, and Cushing designation.

L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Contract time is here again. By the time this is printed we hope to have our new agreement in effect. Our present agreement expires March 1.

We shouldn't have any trouble obtaining almost everything requested. Business is generally good and our organization, due to the untiring efforts of the officers and most of the members, is larger and probably stronger than at any time in its history. We now have over 400 members on the books.

The Atlanta Federation of Trades, of which No. 84 is an affiliate, of course, recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. The climax was a huge banquet attended by 600 members and friends of organized labor. William Green, American Federation of Labor president, was the principal speaker. As one of the oldest unions in Atlanta, Local Union No. 84 was well represented. All of the officers and a goodly number of the Brothers attended.

A conference was called by International President Edward J. Brown for business representatives of southern region, on February 8. The conference was held in Miami, Fla. Our business agent, Brother R. B. Fox, attended. He brought us back a good report on the subject discussed, "Labor Supply and Defense."

The housing projects in our jurisdiction, with one small exception, have all been fair. R. B. Fox has handled the employment on all but the one exception mentioned. On the defense project here, completed to the stage of needing linemen, Local Union No. 84 is also in sole charge of "hiring and firing" under the agreement with the contractors in charge of the line construction.

In our next report we will try to give a few details of our new agreement.

J. C. ESKEW,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:

Things are going along smoothly for Local No. 99 these days. With the Quonset Naval Base going along full swing and other defense projects well under way in the Newport area, we may expect a full dinner pail for a while at least. And it feels good to be able to share it with Brothers from other locals as well.

The influx of a large number of Brothers from out of town does create a problem for a local, however. The additional clerical work and cost of supervising the various jobs, for example, may entail considerable added expense over and above the normal cost of doing business. How to meet this condition in the fairest and most equitable manner is the problem confronting many local unions.

One solution, it appears, is the adoption of a new form of taxation, namely, the lowest rate of monthly dues consistent with the I. B. E. W. constitution plus a variable percentage of a member's earnings. Or it might take some form of assessment in addition to the monthly dues. In either case, the more men working within a given jurisdiction the greater the revenue to the local union treasury.

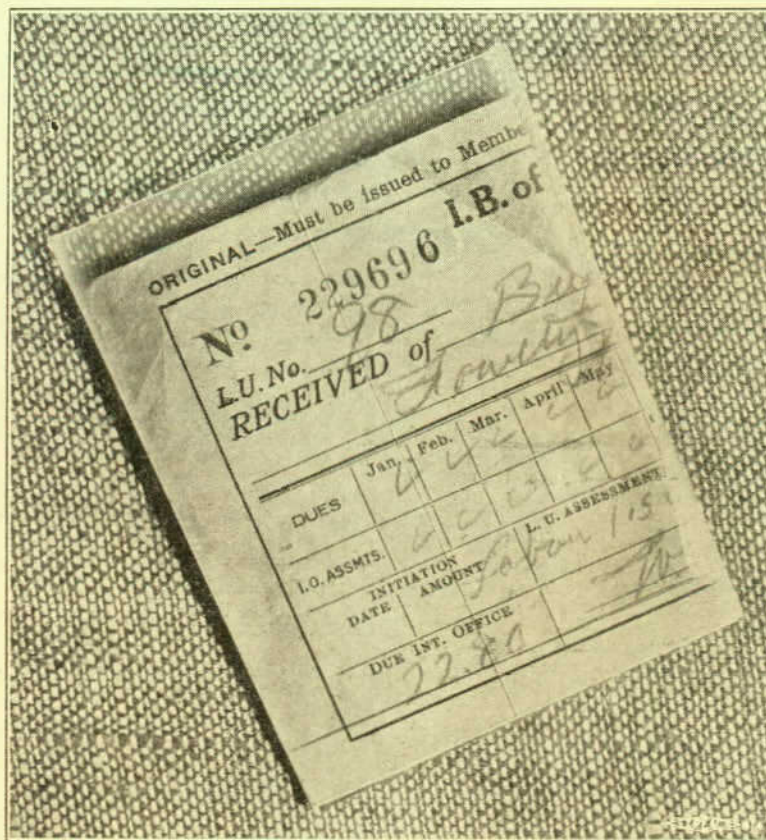
Local No. 99, realizing full well the struggle most of the boys have had in keeping their heads above water during the last few years, has been loath to adopt any scheme for increasing its revenue. Yet something had to be done to keep it from going into the red continuously. The result, a 5 per cent assessment on all overtime, something most members can easily stand. The assessment has been approved by the I. O., and all members of Local No. 99 and members from sister locals working within Local No. 99's jurisdiction are herewith notified to make their payments promptly when working any overtime. We have no weekly reporting system here, so other methods are being worked out for checking up on those who work overtime. Boys, you are more or less on your own in this matter, so pay up promptly and save yourselves a headache or two, perhaps.

Nowadays we hear a great deal about economics. What the word means, it is hard for the average worker like myself to say. It has something to do with wealth and the creation thereof. Perhaps the distribution of that created wealth comes into the picture somewhere. But created wealth also brings into the picture the labor of man. And in the background, or is it the forefront, is the employer of labor. Now when it comes to employers, we find a larger percentage who are beginning to realize that their welfare is intertwined with the welfare of the working man. But we still have a large number who are so selfish that they feel they are a law unto themselves. To them the law of the land means nothing, so they defy the law. And when cornered try to circumvent it by every means at their disposal.

For example, if a firm finds its environment a bit too hot for it in one locality, it may promptly pack up and look for greener pastures in the form of unorganized labor and a more lenient labor code.

Lately we have witnessed the sprouting of several new firms hereabouts, firms dealing with electrical specialties. One of them, housed in a hole in the wall, employs over a hundred girls. And some of the employees and officials have New York license plates on their cars. I wonder, after reading the correspondence of Brother Jere Sullivan of Local No. B-3, if there is any connection with the Leviton strike in New York City? Can it be possible that Local No. B-3 will, after all, be cheated out of the fruits of a successful

Inexpensive and Serviceable



CELLULOID RECEIPT HOLDER

Sold only in bulk
Smallest Lot, 50 for \$1.50
\$3.00 per hundred

organizing campaign by an unscrupulous employer? Not if you know of and appreciate the fighting qualities of Brother Van Arsdale and his crew.

Brother Charlie Hart, our hard working president, has tendered his resignation to the local union. Brother Hart is being sent to the Newfoundland base by the Hatzel & Beuhler Co., of New York. He will be gone from these parts for an indefinite period. We wish him luck during his stay within the confines of our neighbor to the north. And when he eventually returns to these parts, we will be ready to welcome good old Charlie back home.

Come to think of it, with the 1940 code out, it seems strange to be still working under the 1934 or 1936 code. The electrical industry has taken some rapid strides within the past four years, and it probably would be a good idea to try and bring this part of the country up to date. The code, after all, represents the best practice in electrical installation, and every effort should be made to take advantage of the experience reflected in the changes made in the successive codes. We owe it to the public and to ourselves, so why not do something about it? However, there is another angle to this code question. It may happen that the 1940 code may be adopted by the city of Providence sooner than we think. And, therefore, it might be a good idea for us to bring our knowledge up to date in such matters. It makes the job much easier when we know exactly

what the inspector expects to find when the job is completed.

As a personal favor, is it possible to learn the name of the Brother whose card number is 566922? While in the hospital a couple of years back, I received a card signed with that number. I have never been able to learn who sent it, so if it isn't too much trouble, I would like to have his name sent me or mentioned in the WORKER.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

We live and learn. The writer was supposed to be friendly with the president, but doubts have been cast on that score. He appointed me press secretary.

Local No. 103 is fortunate enough to have most of its members at work at this time of the year. Many of our members are scattered around the country in the places provided for them through the cooperation with our officers of our I. P., Edward J. Brown; I. V. P. John J. Regan and the business managers of other local unions. Their desire and ability to help us shows us clearly one of the benefits derived from membership in the Brotherhood. Our officers are working night and day to keep everybody at work and they hope that soon enough work will be started in our own district to take care of our own members and possibly to be able to extend to the other locals an invitation to send men here. In

the meanwhile our members are seeing some of the country.

I. V. P. Regan attends some of our meetings when his busy schedule allows. His talks are always worth listening to. He tracks down the news, facts or rumors of work, and his success at getting employment for I. B. E. W. workers is uncanny. It is rumored that he dreams of a job and then the government or private firms appropriate money to make his dreams come true.

Our meetings, under the direction of our president, Jack Queeney, ably assisted by Vice President Stanley Barton and Secretary Morris Berkowitz, have picked up noticeably both in interest and attendance. President Queeney has some definite ideas about the manner of conducting the business of the local, and it seems that each meeting is showing the results of his work.

Business at Financial Secretary Bill Doyle's office has been brisk. He claims it proves a fact that he always knew: when the members have it they lay it on the line. Ninety-nine per cent of our members need not read the next line. The aggressive executive board of Local No. 103 expects to talk with the other 1 per cent.

Business Manager Capelle's department is getting a liberal education in the matter of transportation. He can quote the train, bus or airplane schedules for almost any part of the country. He shifts the members around like a master chess player. He seems to be able to fill all orders, with none left over. His drive on fixtures and signs is showing good results. Let us all help.

The latest rumor has our I. E. board member and local treasurer, F. L. Kelley, studying public accounting. He says income taxes, social security, banking and bookkeeping problems are getting him down. Don't falter, Frank.

Local 103 lost two of its old members since our last letter, Joe Hurley, a charter member of Local 103, and Ellis Dennis, a past business manager of our local. Joe Hurley was on a pension from the I. O. for the past 10 years, having retired from his job as boss of the electrical department of the Boston American. Ellis Dennis had been retired from his position as executive secretary to the State Board of Examiners of Electricians for the past two and one-half years. Both men were active workers in the local for many years, and their passing is a great loss to the local.

That patient, long-suffering individual, John Ordinary Member, is showing signs of better times. New hats and overcoats are seen at our meetings, and the smiles seem to be real ones. We hope that a long stretch of good times is in store for him so that he may forget the past few years. Don't forget to salt some away this time, John.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-120, LONDON, ONTARIO

Editor:

It has been a year since this local has met the gang through the JOURNAL. I might add, it is the same reason that brings us out again; a real bang-up smoker and organization party, which was also a little celebration on our part, with Brother Tom Hindley acting as master of ceremonies—Scotch character sketches interspersed with songs, and drawings for prizes donated by the supply houses of the district. Refreshments of all kinds were to be had, buffet style. A collection of \$14.77 was taken and donated to the C. nadian Police Spitfire Fund.

Sure, we've got lots to celebrate and be thankful for. Looking back over the past year, we are well satisfied with our activities. Having had lots of work, we wound up the

year with 100 per cent membership in the C. N. R. shops, initiated several new members and have a new "closed shop" agreement, giving the boys a wage increase, which has already been signed by most of the contractors.

We are looking ahead to big things in 1941 for both the building trades and railroad electricians. Speaking from a rail worker's slant, I'd like to see more of what's happening on our railroads appear in the JOURNAL.

C. M. KEW,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.
Editor:

Our expression "trailer-tramps," in the January Journal, brought a shower of tomatoes from the traveling Brothers who live in rubber-tired light housekeeping rooms while working on the various defense projects. To us, a tramp is a tramp—a vagrant, Webster aptly puts it. And we'd no more call everyone who lives in a trailer a tramp than we'd say all persons who sleep in beds are bedbugs! The trailer-tramps of the gasoline era are the bindle-stiffs of yesteryear—hoboes gone jalopy! They were and are the class who live by mooch and chisel, and who form the reserve corps of the strike-breaking agencies. So let not the heart of the perambulating householder be troubled. We were referring to trailer-tramps.

Perhaps—with all this rearmament activity stuffing dollars into the pockets of the workers—this isn't the time to speak of unemployment. Or is it? Senator O'Mahoney says it is, and labor will do pretty well to string along with the Senator from Wyoming.

Is democracy threatened most from without or within? Will the American people—when the "tumult and the shouting dies"; when the Hitlers and the Mussolini's have been laid in the sepulcher of history; when the powder mills and shipyards are closed and still; when 40 or 50 millions of American workmen roam the streets, hungry and desperate—will the American people decide democracy wasn't worth saving and go down in a cataclysmic disaster of hatred and intolerance and chaos?

Or shall we, right now, before it is too late, mould an economy that envisions a just and equitable distribution of the national income, comfort and security for all our people? Yes, it's a good time to talk about unemployment!

The democratic form of government has its faults. Missouri is currently furnishing an example of one. Legislative functions are paralyzed by a stupid gubernatorial contest. Brothers Murphy, Silvey and McIntyre have been in Jefferson City endeavoring to bring the extremely important state electrical inspection bill before the legislature, but it looks as though it would have to await the outcome of the inter-party squabble.

Whenever we get to running a temperature over the fate of democracy we hunt up chubby, cheerful Johnnie Cruthers. Johnnie isn't worried. He commutes from Clay County, where he raises chickens and cabbages and quail, and he says you can even raise a thirst out there. Brother Cruthers has more hobbies than the Clay County hills have hollows, chiefest of which is—of all things—reading history! He is one of the 10 known humans who have read Gibbon's Rome clear through! He can pick out counterparts all through history for Hitler, Roosevelt, Senator Wheeler and Henry Ford. He says popular government will always make mistakes, but will always muddle through—it always has, ever since the Athenians kicked out Aristides the Just for being too just. Maybe Johnnie's got something there.

We hope so! MARSHALL LEAVITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.
Editor:

Locally, the anthracite coal industry is working very busily this while past and business here in general is on the upturn at present. The building industry is also showing slight improvement. At Berwick, Pa., the American Car and Foundry Company is enlarging their industrial plant by the erection of an additional building. Brother Tony Baranowski, one of our local members, has charge of the electrical work and some of our boys are employed there.

Young Billy Gray, on December 30 last, was carrying a five-gallon water bottle which accidentally was bumped and burst in his hands, severely cutting one wrist. However, it is mending and coming around all right again.

Brother Lew Johnson's face was accidentally burned in a current flash and smeared with flying hot copper while he was at work in performance of his duty January 16. As I understand it, he is rapidly recovering. Lew served our local for a number of years, and was president when the going was tough.

My son, Tom ("Joker") Lynch, also met with an accident January 29, resulting in a leg being broken above the ankle while working on the government arsenal at Edgewood, Md. He is recuperating in St. Agnes Hospital in Baltimore. Brother Arthur ("Red") McCormack was working with him when he was injured, and has been very attentive to his comfort while he has been laid up. Of my other sons, Charley is also employed on the same Edgewood job; Bob and Frank are working on Indiantown Gap, Pa., camp reservation job, and Jim was shifted from Philadelphia to Norfolk, Va.

A thousand welcomes to my old pals, Brothers Willard Barber, Roselle, N. J.; George Donald, South Plainsfield; Jack Jones, Jersey City; Jack McGlynn, Newark, N. J.; Jock Mosely, Philadelphia; Jack Parks, Baltimore; Bill Mahler, Washington, D. C.; Frank O'Connell, St. Louis, Mo.; Jere Sullivan, New York City; Frank Roach, Miami, Fla. Also to them and everybody everywhere an Irishman sends St. Patrick's Day greetings.

Belated news: While in Washington, D. C., and neighborly States during my trip last summer I called on many old friends, among them two of my old Brotherhood associates, Brothers Bunny O'Leary and Billy Kelley. Both of them served Local 26 in official capacity with fervent zeal for a number of years, the former in the role of business agent and the latter as local secretary and treasurer, at a time when trades union agitation tested the stamina and valor of men. Brother O'Leary is now employed in some capacity at the International Office building; Brother Kelley is the building and mechanical supervisor of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, where he has been employed for a number of years. When I saw them last September, Brother Kelley looked very spry and apparently was in his usual good health. Brother O'Leary was rapidly recovering from a foot infection which had necessitated the amputation of one of his toes. I visited him at his home, and he was in good spirits, although a very sick man.

I visited the business office of Local No. 26 on several occasions, met and conversed with Brother C. F. Preller, their very capable business manager, and Brother Calvert Lowry, the very courteous and efficient financial secretary. The brisk trend of affairs in and about the local business office indicated that the staff was very busy arranging work assignments for our members in defense activities. Both military and civilian man power are very vitally involved in defense preparations and must be zealously furnished. Our mem-

bers all over the nation apparently realize their responsibility and are ready to serve in any capacity and do their full duty in every way in any emergency that might arise affecting our free democratic institutions, spiritual welfare and American way of life.

Yours for local welfare and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Editor:

New Jersey is still faring very well in defense contracts with little for this jurisdiction as yet. Practically all are working at time of writing, with the large majority out of town. Perth Amboy and Jersey City took a few off the idle list during February.

Brother Ross Brown became a benedict on Washington's Birthday. Best wishes to the bride and congratulations to Ross from the members.

Brother Bert Martin was recently appointed a vocational teacher as part of the rural defense program, and all join in wishing him success in his new capacity. Brother Frank Hurley, after some time as an executive of the W. P. A., resigned to get back again to the old grind.

If Washington's Birthday can be any criterion, the old World's Playground is on its way to the best season since the gay '20's, as most all the hotels were full and the town had almost as many visitors as a summer day, according to residents and business men.

Work on the new theater and power house is progressing slowly. Another housing project is expected here with government funds available.

Here's hoping to see a new era for labor with jurisdictional disputes settled among the various locals without penalizing the contractor who is willing to pay yet has little or no control in jurisdictional disputes.

HERB STICKEL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO
Editor:

First of all, I wish to thank the editor for his kindness in publishing my article and picture of the party given by the Bertke Electric Company of this city. Accept my heartfelt appreciation for your kindness, and I know I am also expressing the thanks of the Bertke company.

The end of February here in Cincinnati has found the old weather man trying to be a bad actor. That is, we have had a fairly mild winter up to now, but the end of this last week saw some fairly cold weather, and I do hope it doesn't get any colder, as I do not like any part of cold weather.

As for our sports, our bowling team really is tops, and is way out in front of the rest of the league now. I do believe they going to be the winners in the loop. And now with the major league teams heading south all of us who are interested in baseball are getting ready and looking forward to the new season. From the looks of things I believe Local B-212 is going to lose our star shortstop—William Kidman, Jr.—to the army. We shall all miss Billy in more than just a baseball way, and I know more than one little girl who will sigh when he leaves. What a Don Juan he is!

The large electrical contract on the Wright job was let last week to the Fishback-Moore-Livingston Company, of New York City, at a price of \$1,970,000. Nice job, eh, men? Of course, as yet the job is not ready and we have quite a few men out of town; otherwise we would have some unemployment our-

selves. We shall put notices in the Worker as the job progresses.

Last week we had the privilege of initiating William Mittendorf, Jr., into our local he being the son of one of our grand old-timers, Bill, Sr. Bill, Sr., I believe, has held every office in our organization except business representative and financial secretary. He has been president a number of times and a darn good one, too. We hope Billy, Jr., lives up to his dad's traits.

I am also given to understand that the stork dropped a bundle of heaven in the lap of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hauck, the eastern representative of the Beltz Hoover Electric Company, of Cincinnati, up in Belleville, N. J. Congratulations, Ray and Mrs. Hauck, from all of us. And while I am on the list of congratulations, I cannot forget to wish Mr. and Mrs. William Cullen on their marriage last September the best of everything. I only heard of the marriage yesterday. While very late, Bill, nevertheless I am just as sincere. I know you believe that.

Detroit, Mich.; Dayton, Ohio; Washington, D. C.; Indianapolis, Ind., we of B-212 wish to thank all of the above-mentioned cities for your kind consideration to our men working in your cities. We appreciate all favors and hope to be in a position to repay same when we have an opportunity.

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Editor:

Once more we send greetings from Ann Arbor, Local Union No. 252.

The last few months have brought a little success for Local No. 252. We have been successful in organizing the maintenance men at the University of Michigan; thus a struggle which has been going on for the past several years has at last been won, thanks to the Brothers who devoted their good time on the organizing committee.

Work in our jurisdiction has been rather slow. However, all our members are working, many thanks to Local No. 58, of Detroit.

Oh, yes! We have one Brother down in Corpus Christi, Texas. Hello, Brother Ester-meyer, and greetings from all of us. Wish we could have a few lines from you. Some of the Brothers here are quite anxious to know a few things about that part of the country, especially as to how many gallons the corn went to the acre last year. I suppose it is only fair that I warn the boys in and around Corpus Christi about letting you talk them into anything. Remember you talked me into taking this job as scribe for Local No. 252?

I have been working on the Ford airplane project at Dearborn, which is located near the River Rouge Plant. Since Ford has decreased his opposition to organized labor the C. I. O. organizers have been swarming in the plant (River Rouge Plant) and have been quite successful. C. I. O. buttons can be seen on a large majority of the men.

Well, if anyone knows the conditions of the Ford Motor Co. you can bet your sweet life trouble will break out soon.

The same conditions seem to exist in Washington, D. C., with some of our pet Senators and Representatives as has in the past. No doubt the most of you Brothers have learned that it was a "shame and disgrace" for this country to have strikes and labor trouble in the defense program. I am referring to the strike which took place in one of our airplane plants in California where skilled labor receives around 50 cents per hour.

Maybe some of our brain trust would get further by calling the 50 cents per hour a most shameful condition.

CHARLES,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 259, SALEM, MASS.

Editor:

At our regular February meeting we were very fortunate to have City Electrician William H. Greenlaw of Beverly as our speaker. Mr. Greenlaw is well known in many localities as well as here, having been associated with the National Association of Municipal Electricians and Inspectors, and is on the committee on national defense on fire and police alarms.

Mr. Greenlaw gave us a very interesting talk on the many changes in the new code. He explained these changes in detail and answered any and all questions which the Brothers cared to ask. He also gave us some very interesting information on points of law relative to electric wiring and its enforcement.

Mr. Greenlaw expressed a desire to get the various inspectors around this district together and draw up a standard set of rules and regulations which could be adopted by the various cities and towns in this area. If this could be brought about it would certainly avoid a lot of confusion, both for the contractor and the worker. We all know the many conflicting rules and regulations which exist in the various communities. Every inspector has his "pet rules," but I am sure they could all get together and iron out their differences and draw up a workable set of regulations, and everyone would know where

he stood, no matter what community he was working in. Local No. 259 is for this 100 per cent and will do everything it can to help this cause along.

Among the guests at this meeting were City Electrician McCarthy, of Salem; City Electrician Barnaby, of Peabody; members from No. 377, of Lynn; No. 522, of Lawrence, and Brother Kelley, of No. 103 of Boston, who is working here on a job for the Massachusetts Electric Company. A very delightful lunch was served by our efficient committee headed by Brother Burkhardt.

I am sure this meeting gave us much valuable information as well as a fine social evening. Let's have more of them. It certainly creates a better interest in the meetings and makes the Brothers want to attend.

RUSS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Defense! And what can further help it than organization of workers such as the I. B. E. W.? Where and how could electricians be obtained in such large numbers as many defense jobs require on such short notice if it were not for the cooperation of all locals in the I. B. E. W. sending all available members in their territory? Local No. B-292 has been able to send approximately 30 members to different spots through the efforts of our business representative.

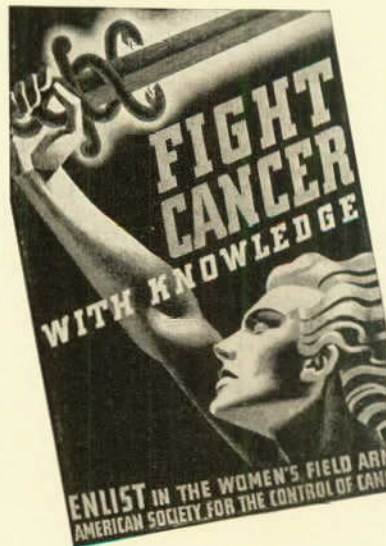
The Northern pump job, which has hired as many as 100 electricians at its peak, is now nearing completion. This job came at a time when we really needed work. It is the only defense construction job this territory has had and according to figures recently published showing the amount of defense work being done elsewhere we are being sadly neglected—why? Maybe we should send a labor delegation to make some inquiries, as one other local suggested. Our present administration here can't seem to make any headway.

The radio section of Local No. B-292 met one morning, and what I mean is morning (1 a. m. to 5 a. m.), with Brother Reed, of the International Office, and Brother Skeldon, our business representative, to act on their transferring to the new Local No. 1216 of the radio section of the I. B. E. W. which has recently received a charter. It is, I believe, a long step forward to have all radio men in an organization of their own where they can all act collectively and can set up conditions in accordance with their own needs.

Our forty-first annual benefit dance was held Valentine Day. The decorations were magnificent and the crowd had a good time. Old time dancing in large ballroom and jitter jumping or something in lower ball room. The prizes this year were fewer but larger and more expensive and were purchased by dance committee rather than through donations. The dance committee was composed of Sam Eyre, Roy Newstrom, Don Green, Brothers Nessler and Hanson. The committee also wishes to express their thanks to all who attended to make this party a success, and especially to those members who helped decorate the hall so effectively.

Now a personal peeve. Why, when we have a new National Electrical Code issued, it is becoming more generally used, the JOURNAL does not have articles on its new contents, its failings, and how other parts of the country react to it?

CLARENCE JOHNSON,
Press Secretary.



*Early diagnosis is the first
line of defense against cancer.
Enlist in the local unit of the
Women's Field Army. Annual
enlistment fee \$1.00.*

AMERICAN SOCIETY
for the
CONTROL OF CANCER
385 madison avenue • new york city

L. U. NO. B-309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

Mike Henderson was busy finishing the obstruction lights at the top of the 390-foot radio antenna of the ultramodern 5,000-watt station, KXOK. If Mike hadn't been so absorbed in doing a good job, he could have seen, not two miles away, the first signal tower ever built. We must assume Monk's Mound was a signal tower, because no one knows why or when or by whom it was built.

Sometime in the dim morning of men on earth, the mysterious and vanished race we call the Mound Builders flourished and perished. They left only this huge mound, and 85 smaller ones in the vicinity to mark their passing. The spidery, tubular steel tower Mike was on is 390 feet high and has a base spread of 12 feet, while the ancient tower of the Mound Builders is but 104 feet high, with a base covering 17 acres, the whole constructed with infinite labor. A cross section of strata shows the prehistoric workmen carried the earth in baskets of about one-half bushel measure. KXOK was built in 5,854 man-hours, which is a pretty sizable job of electrical work these days, while Monk's Mound must have taken 50 times that many man-years to build.

But Brother Henderson wasn't to be bothered. He was anxious to get down to the ground and help the boys string out the 200,000 feet of copper ground ribbon that spreads out fanwise from the base of the tower. He came down swiftly but carefully. Mike knows how jealously L. U. B-309 guards its reputation for having a minimum of accidents on its jobs. The heedless man doesn't get along well in this jurisdiction.

After the counterpoise was installed, the foreman, Billy Wolters, called all hands into the control station to help Brothers Dohl and Eastman connect up the gadgets and gadgets that make up a modern radio broadcaster. We'll have Brother Dohl tell you about them sometime. He knows all the names and catalog numbers.

The prehistoric engineers who conceived Monk's Mound probably did not live to see the completion of their dream, nor see the smoke signals passed from it to the bluffs on the far side of the great river. Officials of the Western Electric who directed the installation, the owners of the station and the men who did the job have witnessed the new broadcaster's completion and heard its signals. The owners are pleased with the fine class of workmanship, members of L. U. No. B-309 are pleased with the cordial cooperation of the owners, the people of East St. Louis are pleased at having an up-to-the-minute radio station. Noblesse oblige!

Ladies and gentlemen of the electrical trade: Station KXOK is on the air!

JIM ALTIC,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-316, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Again I am to sing (?) my swan song as press secretary of a local union, and I will try to make it as painless as possible. After getting the mind made up and settled and fighting off the urge to travel, I suddenly find myself confronted with an offer to join the I. O. staff. Any of you old wheelhorses in the Brotherhood know what that would mean to any of us. To you young sprouts, I sincerely hope you will some day get the thrill of such a call. Being assigned to TVA duty under the wing of Brother Freeman, it is my trust and hope that I can make good and live up to the responsibilities of the office.

Local Union No. B-316 is making big strides in its business of being a healthy local

union of this Brotherhood. We have cut the delinquency in dues to a mere fraction, and the attendance at the meetings is very good considering the shifts that the members work and the places where some of the membership live.

It has been reported that John Summers has been married recently, and all the boys wish him and his wife the best of everything in life.

After about two years of hard labor on the part of the members who attended the meetings of the state association, and the help of the I. O., we got our bill for a state electrical board before the legislature, only to find that one of our local union business managers had failed us and had held that we do not need the cooperation of our contractors, so he had not educated his contractors in the need of our law nor the good it would do them. After securing the help and assistance of the insurance commissioner, the blessing of the administration and getting the bill through two readings in the House and Senate—up jumped the devil in the form of these contractors and the REA. The bill was withdrawn from the Senate before we had a chance to find out what it was all about, and then, upon the advice of our friends "on the hill," we had it withdrawn from the House. This, they tell us, leaves our bill in good shape to come back next time. What is that old wheeze, "All was lost for the want of a houseshoe nail." Well, let that be a lesson to you, if any.

The state association has now arranged with President Brown to have him attend our meeting in Memphis, April 20. We hope to have three vice presidents and many business managers from the surrounding states, and we hope a good number of the nearby local unions send members to meet our president and hear his message to the electrical workers of the middle states. L. U. No. B-474 assures us you will always be glad you came to Memphis. Please advise Business Manager C. E. Miller how many will attend from your local.

I want to thank the many members who have cooperated with me in getting out these letters and the encouragement given me by the membership's comment on the letters. So, with the kindest of thoughts and best wishes for the incoming scribe, I will say farewell.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Local No. 333 voted to reopen their agreement with the Cumberland County Power and Light Company to adjust wage rates comparable with the rising cost of living which has gone up considerably since the signing of last year's agreement. The local voted to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in July and a committee headed by Vice President Frank Lynch is busy making arrangements for a gala event.

It is the duty of all members to attend all of the meetings, particularly now when the agreement will be discussed along with anniversary plans, so we look forward to well-attended meetings. Another matter to be decided will be whether or not it is desirable to change our charter to a B local. There is much discussion on this important matter both for and against the change, so come on, boys, attend and vote for what you think is best for good old No. 333.

Last month employees of the company were guests of the management at a shore dinner celebrating the completion of a year without a lost time accident. This is a remarkable achievement, considering the fact that nearly 25 per cent of the employees are engaged in hot line work and station

repairs. Brother Pete Gaskill had an accident at the safety dinner when he cut a finger slicing a roll; however, no time was lost and he continued with the lobster.

Secretary Raymond Boudway got into some difficulty recently making out a check in payment for two tons of coal purchased from a concern employing union truck drivers; the cost of same being \$16.50. The check was made out for \$1,600.50. Many of our members say they are glad that Sid is not the treasurer of the union, and John Dimmer has volunteered his advice to Sid without compensation. Well, John ought to know as he has served well for a number of years as the watchdog of our treasury.

Aldo Rumery has recovered from an accident resulting in a crushed finger.

Phil Place (president) has been named a director of the Portland Community Chest. Brother Bates of the Plum Street Station sure is having results with his reducing program.

International Representative Steinmiller has been in our territory looking over organizing opportunities and other business matters.

Brother Eagles of Local No. 567 has once more taken up the duties of business manager after his discharge from Queens Hospital.

Congratulations to Brother A. L. Wegener of Local No. B-309 on your appointment as assistant to the president. Your correspondent had the privilege of meeting Brother Wegener at the 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati and was very much impressed with not only his sincerity and honesty but his knowledge of workers and their needs. He will be of tremendous value to President Brown and the Brotherhood. Once again a good Brother has been found to carry on the fine work of a good Brother promoted to his final reward, the late Brother Reid.

Our Central Labor Union endorsed the lease-lend bill giving aid to Great Britain. I feel that this will be pleasing news to the members of the Brotherhood in Canada.

Permit me to offer the following clause for your agreement to protect the jobs of all members who might be conscripted for government service or who enter the military or naval forces of the United States in times of emergency. "All members of the union conscripted for government service or who enter the military or naval forces of the United States in emergencies shall when available be restored to their former positions and all benefits, insurance, pensions, etc., shall remain in force."

Safety hint for the month: When in doubt find out.

We are proud of United States Senator Wallace White, Jr., who was the only Republican member of the committee reporting favorably on the lease-lend bill. But we do not understand the position of United States Representative James Oliver of the first Maine Congressional District who has opposed the bill. Representative Margaret Chase Smith of the second district, interested in labor's wishes, has supported the bill and in my opinion she would make a good member of the labor committee.

Raymond Benson, for the past few years a resident of the Willard Beach section of South Portland, has moved to High Street, Portland. Among some of the reasons suggested are that there are too many military objectives in that vicinity under construction. Another is that the winters are getting colder. However, these reasons have been suggested by some of the good Brothers but Brother Benson says that an increase in the rent was the reason.

This morning one of our Brothers called my attention to the fact that the press sec-

retary of Local No. 333 had no article in last month. Well, I am glad to receive this criticism as that is one way to find out if anyone else reads the column besides the writer, so to Brother Walter Simpson, please accept my thanks for your remarks.

Our line crews are very busy right now with considerable work at the New South Portland shipyard where 30 ships will be built for the British government.

Amendments to our unemployment compensation law have been introduced to the state legislature providing for a merit or experience rating. This is dangerous legislation and should be opposed by labor as it will be detrimental to us. Let's all get behind the State Federation of Labor's legislative program, particularly a labor relations bill to protect those workers employed in intrastate industry who do not come under the N. L. R. A., which protects only those employed in interstate industry.

HORACE E. HOWE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Now that I am once more on the rolls of the unemployed I can devote my whole-hearted endeavors to cultivating and harvesting of that toothsome morsel—strawberries! And where is that energetic and larceny-minded friend of mine, Brother Jim Gilbert, that erstwhile business manager of our neighboring Local No. 728? I have been waiting for him these many dark nights and have not been able to catch up to his threat of invading my strawberry patch and gorging himself to his satisfaction and repletion. Probably my offer of a free setup, if he should but make himself known to me when he visits hereabouts, threw him off his stride. All joking aside, Brother Jim, if you really like and want some strawberries, you had better show up before the end of the fruiting season, which is about the middle of April.

Now to get down from the sublime to the ridiculous, or what have you.

The southeastern section of our country, as represented by the business managers, organizers and labor officials of the A. F. of L., met here in Miami a couple of weeks ago and formulated plans and proposed legislation to aid in the defense plans of our country. Whatever comes out of it, I can say Local No. 349 backs it to the limit.

One incident that occurred while they were in town did not set very well with me or the rest of the boys hereabouts. This matter concerned John Coyne, chairman of the Building and Construction Trades Department. As I get it, a naval housing project under way here was being picketed by the carpenters because the builder, Mr. Mackle, decided to use rat labor alongside the union men. It so happened that Mr. Coyne, when approached by newspaper reporters, gave out a statement.

It caused quite a stir, I can assure you. Even if it were true (I can assure you he has no foundation to base on), he had the right to say something about it, but only within our own halls and not release it to a hostile press who are only too eager at this time to tear down our conditions. It seems that just when the carpenters' local finally gets a business manager who has the ambition, brains and ability to go along with the other crafts and call a strike, along comes a man who breaks down what conditions we struggle so hard to achieve, with a few ill-chosen words.

Whether it's Coyne or Smith or Jones, it makes no difference.

Of course the picketing was successful and with the aid of Labor Conciliator Joseph Keenan and our own business manager, Fred Hatcher, the job was settled satisfactorily and Mr. Mackle promised to be a good boy.

The Naval Air Station job is gradually coming to a close. Quite a few of the permits have been taken up and this week will probably see all gone.

I personally want to thank all the visiting Brothers for helping us out in this rush. While it was only for a short period, it helped us by supplying the demand for labor and at the same time helped themselves to pick up some extra change.

Sorry to let you know at this time of the death of Brother Sykes, a long time member. He was run down by a truck while working in the grounds of the Naval Air Station. He was very well liked by all and will be missed. The membership at this time wish to express their sympathy and offer condolences to his widow and family.

BENJ. MARKS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor:

I have just returned from Philadelphia after attending the Region No. 11 conference of representatives of I. B. E. W. locals. First, I want to extend my thanks to Local No. 98, which certainly did a swell job of playing host to the many visiting Brothers. Business Manager Bob Moody and his boys went out of their way to make our short stay in their fair city one to be remembered. I believe that much was accomplished out of this, shall we say, more or less informal gathering. Each and every local's representative went home with the picture of our part in the defense program as outlined by President Brown and other officials of the I. B. E. W. Each and every one of us also had the opportunity to secure a cross-section view of conditions as they exist in remote parts of our district. I believe that during the present emergency, possibly once every six months, conferences such as this should be held to discuss and outline our policy and methods in the defense program.

We all must admit that labor has a tremendous job facing us, at this more or less belated date, to place our country in a strong defensive position and at the same time extend our help to Britain. There are many of our enemies who are doing everything to discredit us at this critical time. The facts, however, are that labor is turning in a much better job than is management and industry. This is evidenced by the fact that we have cooperated to man jobs in the most remote parts of the country. Many of our Brothers have to travel many miles to these jobs and then put up with bad living conditions after arrival, to say nothing of having to work in many cases for chiseling contracting companies who are out to take advantage of us during this emergency.

Now, at this time, there are some people in Washington who are doing everything within their power to try to put across legislation that would exploit labor. They would

revive the open shop on all defense work and in other ways break labor organizations. In this movement they have the resources of the organized union-hating associations at their disposal. The press agents for these union-busting bodies have been active for some time in building up their case in the public's eye.

Why do you think Pegler has been hammering at practically all labor in general over a period of the last several months? His employers, the Scripps-Howards, advocate his stand, even to the extent of allowing him to berate Mrs. Roosevelt for appearing before the Leviton strikers in New York. The anti-labor press had been attempting to suppress all favorable publicity on this particular strike, and when they were forced to give the front page to Mrs. Roosevelt and the strikers after only extending this space in the past to accounts of riots and police violence, they naturally were burned up. To offset this, Mr. Pegler comes out and calls the strikers and the I. B. E. W. local semi-communists. That is one remark that I cannot stomach, associating our Brotherhood with communism. We all know that in certain CIO organizations the United Electrical and Radio Workers, along with the Newspaper Guild, for example, are to be found not semi-communists but real honest-to-goodness reds who are out to overthrow our system of government. But in the ranks of the I. B. E. W. are to be found patriotic American workers who can be counted upon to preserve our way of democratic life.

The average citizen does not appreciate the seriousness of the situation as it confronts us today. They do not know to what lengths these friends of foreign powers have gone in their deliberate attempt to misguide the American people. They have been active in all attempts to oppose Bill H. R. 1776, usually working under some organization with a harmless sounding name, such as the Friends of Peace or the Industrial Union Council. In the case of the last-mentioned it is a bunch of so-called left wing labor organizations that are out-and-out reds, but still they can prevail upon Senator Burton K. Wheeler to appear before their meeting.

I have had the personal experience of attending a so-called non-partisan meeting to discuss the Aid to Britain Bill, where in attendance were all the so-called liberals and self-confessed communists. They did everything to smear the name of our President, and booted at the mention of the names of Churchill and Britain. As I see it, while the majority of the American people are in favor of the Bill 1776 they are not organized, while the opposition, although they are in the minority, are organized. I believe almost everyone will agree that practically a state of war exists in this country at the present time, and, due to the seriousness of the situation, something must be done to combat our enemies within the boundaries of this country.

There have been many organizations formed by our enemies, but never a strong national body to give leadership to the great majority of the American people. Such an organization, I am led to believe, is in the process of formation at the present time, known as "United Americans." This has the backing of leaders from all walks of life. William Green of the A. F. of L. has endorsed the movement, along with several hundred other prominent citizens. From the information I have at present, chapters are in the process of formation throughout the entire United States. I like the idea, Brothers, and if anyone is interested address me at 13 Vine St., Central Nyack, N. Y., and I will see that you are supplied with particulars.

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**

Here is the chance for the majority to organize and show our strength and at the same time combat our enemies.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

We are all agog over the idea that B-474 and the Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association will be host to the international president and three international vice presidents Sunday, April 20, 1941, which is the regular quarterly meeting of the Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association. This will be the first visit to Memphis of Brother Ed. Brown since he took over the duties of president of the I. B. E. W., and then to have Brothers Arthur Bennett, W. L. Ingram and G. X. Barber with us all at the same time will make B-474 a hard group to speak to and should increase the sales of hats in this district. At the same time we are expecting a large number of delegates from local unions surrounding Memphis to be with us at the meeting and meet Brother Brown in person.

We want it distinctly understood that any member of the I. B. E. W. will be welcome to meet with us on the above-mentioned date and arrangements have been made for a large meeting room at the Claridge Hotel in order that we may accommodate all who care to attend.

Our State Electrical Association made a gallant effort towards securing a state licensing law for electricians, and we would have succeeded if the "dear legislators" had not decided to cut the legislative session 30 days short.

The Tennessee State Electrical Workers thanks the I. O. for the able services of Brother E. E. McDaniels. While we are passing out "pats on the back" we have a few of our own members to compliment on the excellent manner in which they handled our legislative bill while we were attempting to pass it: Charlie Maunsell, secretary of the State Association; Clayton E. Miller, president of the State Association and business manager of B-474, and Lee Spriggs, business manager of 846.

However, we will surely get the bill across in the next session of the legislature, two years hence, because it is a measure that is worth while to every individual in the state of Tennessee as well as the Brotherhood.

I could ramble on for hours with statements of the various things that are taking place in this part of the country, but I will save the balance for the next issue of the JOURNAL.

C. C. SUTTON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Another month of feverish activity has passed here in San Diego, although Jupe Pluvius has been doing his best to bog down the defense program by converting most of the projects into a sea of mud.

Progress has been made in the defense housing projects, now nearing completion. Rumors of several hundred more units to be built are circulating.

New projects starting or under way include a dock, shops and pier at the destroyer base at a cost of \$8,000,000, and a government pier to cost \$4,000,000.

The Consolidated parts plant is progressing. Many of the 1,700 steel piles have been driven and some of the eight building floors poured. The steel will be going up soon, and then we can expect a large crew of our men will be called.

Further progress has been made in the

B. T. C. drive to unionize the small home building contractor. Started last July, it has signed up 169 to date (February 25).

At its last meeting, L. U. No. 569 voted to give its hard-pressed business manager, M. L. Ratcliff, an assistant so that more time could be devoted to matters demanding attention in the field. An office assistant previously engaged completes the office staff, so that No. 569 should now be in a better position to establish business relations between all interested parties. They can do it, too, if the membership will fully cooperate.

Westbrook Pegler would have little to rant about if we all would only remember that to hire a B. M. and then force him to chase us all around to collect the necessary dues to pay his salary is creating a racket that grows and grows and hurts our cause immeasurably.

So, members, take notice; let's not take up valuable time that we pay for with small matters when that time can be employed so much better in other ways.

H. W. HUNEVEN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello, everybody; back again. A few years back when railroads were like all other industries, we were slapped in the face with a 10 per cent reduction in pay for around three years. From what I can gather in and around our territory, all the other industries have paid back and their employees are making more now than ever before. But the railroads, my friends, what have they said? Nothing! Nobody in the railroads pulled a strike in a case like this, but went along with the management peacefully and filled their jobs as if nothing had happened. Now the railroads, like all other kinds of industry, are making millions, but have you heard any one of these dollar-loving birds offer you 10 per cent back? No, I will tell you, and you won't get any back until you fight the very daylight out of them. This is the kind of cooperation the railroad employees receive from their employers. The men on the railroads are a very sick bunch, and what will come out after they recover nobody knows. But strange things do happen over night, and a new day may dawn soon.

For the benefit of the new railroad electricians who have just recently joined our organization, including our own local, I want to tell you what you are up against, if you do not know already. Electricians on the railroads should be unshackled from all other shop crafts if they ever expect to go forward. It has been my hope and desire through all these 15 years of my affiliation in this organization to see the electricians hit the trail alone, for better pay and conditions. They say unity has strength. That theory has been blasted long ago by the dead timber that is overflowing and bogging down with petty politics the other crafts that will never get anywhere. So why, my friends, should we be penalized by failure of the other crafts? There is not enough freedom in our department as have our brother electricians on the outside. You never hear in the building trades of a plumber or brick mason trying to tell the electricians what to do. But in the railroads these is just too close a cooperation for the electricians' good.

Sad, but true, our own general chairman quite frequently confers with the other general chairman, and I am yet to know of the electricians coming out on the big end. The best move for all concerned would be to negotiate separately and the one that deserves more should receive what he is entitled to. If he has not the so-called "it," then it is just too bad. Our department has smart, in-

telligent and efficient men with a sound education backing them up and can match you on any reasonable subject, but this does not count when you are affiliated with other shop crafts in the railroad who are loaded down with worn-out material. The general chairmen of all the other crafts realize this and know if we were turned loose it would be just too bad for them.

There comes to my mind another reason for the slow progress in the shop crafts of the railroads, and that is the powerful Big Four organizations not affiliated with the A. F. of L. But from past experience of years gone by I know that our representation leans forward with a keen ear to listen to what they have to say. Why? Because these gentlemen are powerful in city, county, state and federal governments and play their cards at the right time. They are alert and efficient and have a string of victories and fine conditions, too many to mention. Now, if the shop crafts plan to do something that does not please these gentlemen and will probably affect their men, the pressure is soon applied and our officers melt like butter and the word comes flying right back to our locals stating that this is positively the wrong time and it would not go over anyhow.

Gentlemen, I could go on and on and possibly write a bookful about our conditions and betterment. Some of the other railroad locals who have just about quit taking any interest whatever in their work have "gone with the wind." But me—I never quit. You can expect my views every month until I am bumped off the job. Brothers, come forward, you railroad men, and let me read your views.

I have a letter here from one of our members who says if you will publish this I will thank you, for every word is just how I feel about it.

"Mr. Sentinel and Brother Railroad Workers:

"In August, 1940, the Southern Railway workers asked for a raise and were told by Bert M. Jewell that it was the most ridiculous request he had ever heard and that we (the Southern Railway workers) were the only ones asking for this raise. A lot of quiet inquiry and correspondence has disproved that we (the Southern Railway workers) are the only ones dissatisfied with our hourly earnings.

"It looks like the rail workers need to do a lot of housecleaning in our organization.

"There is also a lot of talk of the C. I. O. At every meeting of the shop crafts when the C. I. O. is mentioned there is a goodly bit of applause; although these men do not exactly like the full setup of the C. I. O., they are pleased with the short time after a raise is demanded that it is received by the C. I. O. You have got to hand it to those men—they don't dilly-dally around.

"All rail workers all over the good old U. S. A. and Canada, let's get behind our representatives and get ourselves a raise and stop this still small, but growing, C. I. O. feeling in our organizations. There is nothing wrong with the A. F. of L. but their slow way of doing business.

"A loyal A. F. of L. member,
"J. C. HUDGINS."

THE SENTINEL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

"If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" About the time this letter appears in print spring will be here, at least according to the calendar, and we hope that the weather will act accordingly.

While it has been a hard winter on many

of us who were working outside in all sorts of weather, nevertheless it is pleasant to reflect that we had work to go to, as there is no profit sitting at home, even though it be comfortable and warm.

Looking into the future, it appears that there will be plenty of work within the Brotherhood for some time to come. Practically all local unions are playing a part in the national defense program. We members have much to be thankful for when we consider the lot of those of our craft who have failed to visualize and realize what it means to have the protection of such a powerful organization as the I. B. E. W.

The great benefits we enjoy are due primarily to those courageous pioneers who met in St. Louis, Mo., 50 years ago for the purpose of establishing a union to protect electrical workers. Would that they could return today and see the stupendous growth resulting from the seeds sown by them! What a feeling of pride and satisfaction would be theirs, knowing that those who would follow were keeping the trust and carrying on vigorously.

(Editor: Are there any of the original charter members still alive?)

In company of a large delegation of our members, their wives and sweethearts, we attended the testimonial dinner and dance given in honor of Brother John J. Doran, business manager of L. U. No. 439, Camden, N. J., held on February 15, 1941, at the Walt Whitman Hotel, Camden, N. J.

L. U. No. 439 can well be proud of the excellence of this affair. The committee on arrangements, headed by Sherwood Clayton, president of L. U. No. 439, and Philip J. Kelly, deserve the highest of praise for such a splendid job. We are sure that "Johnny" Doran will never forget this tribute to him, and that he will always look back on it as one of the happiest occasions of a career that has so many heartaches and worries—the job of business manager of a local union.

L. U. No. 439 no doubt is pleased and proud of its business manager. Those who know what "Johnny" Doran has done for his local union could not feel otherwise.

By the time we receive the March issue of the JOURNAL, our annual banquet will have come and gone. We wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the anniversary committee for their hard work and efforts in order that the affair should be the most successful social event in our history. We wish also to thank all those Brothers and friends who attended, for without this support the committee's efforts would be in vain.

Just received the February issue of the JOURNAL, and was glad to be remembered by the scribe, Brother Roseman, of L. U. No. B-28, Baltimore. Trust that "Rosey" had only a mild attack of "defense program aches."

Everybody sure enjoyed themselves at Harry Wade's party. All except Mr. and Mrs. Metzger.

Recommended articles in the February Journal:

"Harvard Expert Appraises Union Practices."

"No Stoppage of Work Becomes Union Policy."

"I. B. E. W. Society Long Ago Looked to Defense."

"Work."

J. A. DOUGHERTY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 677, CRISTOBAL, CANAL ZONE

Editor:

The electrical workers on the Atlantic side held the organization's first family picnic Sunday, February 23. There were approxi-

mately 150 people present, which was a very good representation, as a number of the members here work each Sunday.

A baseball game between the electricians and army personnel on duty nearby was a very evenly matched game—as a matter of fact the final score has not been definitely decided as yet! And as a clown, the umpire, who was one of the local boys, would put "Al Schacht" to shame to put it mildly the "ump" was a riot!

Also for the adults there were three volley ball games in progress and a horseshoe-pitching contest, the winner of which was determined by the process of elimination.

The activities of the children throughout the day, which ranged from a cracker-eating contest to a wheel barrow race, were supervised most efficiently and entertainingly by Mrs. W. O. Baxter, the wife of one of our members. The kiddies had a great time and we wish to give our playground supervisor a vote of thanks for their full and well planned day.

As for the food, it was excellent and was served on the "democratic plan"—in other words, Brother, it was there for you and if you did not get it, surely it was your own fault!

Surf casting and swimming were rather limited as we did not care to antagonize the sharks, but the pier fishing was not too bad and there was room for all. Needless to say there was not even a minor injury received by anyone during the day.

Brother Joe Gatch was the chairman of the committee for the picnic and inasmuch as he was most willingly and ably assisted by "the boys and their wives"—the picnic was a success. Thanks, Joe, for doing a fine job.

We extend our best wishes to one of our executive board members, Brother W. L. Roberts, and his family, who are vacationing in the States just now.

At our last meeting Brother Paul Oettinger, of L. U. No. B-3, deposited a traveling



In the shade of the feathery palm trees the tables are spread when L. U. No. 677 serves lunch.

card, and Brother G. K. Gormley, formerly of Worcester, Mass., was initiated.

C. T. SWEARINGEN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 692, BAY CITY, MICH.

Editor:

Ever since I put my card in L. U. 692 the fellows have wanted me to write something, so here goes.

I read an article where our beloved William Green made the statement that the trades would work overtime for time and a half. Who is he to tell what we are to work for? When he was given a raise in salary at the last convention, in New Orleans, he didn't get up and say, "No, thanks, boys, I



Picnicking in Panama brought out a goodly crowd of L. U. No. 677 members and families.

don't need it." If we expect time and one-half for overtime on these defense jobs, there won't be any more trouble for the officers of the A. F. of L., but there will be for the business managers and international representatives who will have to go out and try to define the jobs that are defense jobs and those that are not. As we all know from past experience, all jobs will be classed as such if there is any overtime to be worked. So let each international give this a big thought before Mr. Green has us working for reduced wages. Let's get behind each business agent and international representative and give them a hand.

Every chiseling contractor will be doing defense jobs—even if it is only wiring a house somewhere. If we can't make any money now, what are we going to do in two or three years when this rush is over—maybe sooner? Think it over.

The boys in Bay City are as busy as everyone else. I am working in Detroit and have not seen anyone from L. U. 692 for quite a while. I have met a lot of fellows on this tank arsenal job. It seems good to see old faces again. The boys in Bay City are getting along very nicely for being a young local, and will continue to do so if other people don't try to undermine them.

Well, Ed, and the others who asked for this, here it is. Has William eaten his spinach yet? When he does, please let me know.

The Mrs. and myself were guests of Local 58 at their yearly dance. We had a lovely time and were glad to see so many old friends. Saw "Mom" Harris, and find that she hasn't changed a bit. Saw the pride and joy of the Mal Harris family, Barbara Ann. Mal has her singing "My Heart Belongs to Daddy." But it won't be long before it belongs to someone else. While I was writing this, I was informed that the wife of Dan Brennan, of L. U. 58, suddenly passed away after an illness of several years. Our most sincere regrets to Brother Brennan and family.

The Arland Newkirks, of L. U. 275, who are now in Corpus Christi, Texas, are expecting the first arrival to their family soon. Well, here is loads of luck and best wishes to Arland and Suez.

TED CREVIER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

I have always maintained that America's unions are one of the foundation stones of America's democracy. I think so because unions are for the most part democratic organizations democratically run in the interest of their members.

If this is true, and I do not doubt it is, then anything which tends to undermine unionism in America tends to undermine democracy in America.

Unions protect the ordinary men and women of our country in their daily life and work. So does democracy. Unions protect them against dictation by their employers, just as democracy protects them against dictation by their government. Unions strive constantly to raise the standard of living of the American people, just as democratic government in America tries to do the same thing.

Essentially the only difference between America's unions and her form of government is a difference in size. Unions are smaller democracies within the one great democracy. America is herself really just one big union, which includes and protects all Americans. Anything that harms our unions harms our democratic way of life. An attack on a union is an attack on the democratic way of life that union members have fought to win for themselves.

There have been many signs recently of renewed attacks on unions. Congress is full of anti-union legislation these days, proposals to emasculate the Wagner Act, proposals to limit or "kill" the Wages and Hours law. The professional smear committees are always busy trying to discredit unions or their democratically elected leaders. But the most dangerous attempt to smash a union is the proposal to use a draft to break strikes. It's an old trick. For example, the employees of a concern go out on strike. Along comes some government official and says, "Either you go back to work or we will draft you into the army."

Of course, it's all supposed to be for the defense of democracy. But what kind of "defense of democracy" is that? That kind of attack on unions is exactly what Hitler did in Germany. This kind of attack on unions is exactly what went on in France in the name of defending French democracy. And you know what happened in France.

But even more than that, it implies something that I and you and most other Americans do not like. It implies that going into the army is some kind of punishment; it implies that the army is going to be used as a nation-wide concentration camp for those who defend their wages, their jobs and the American standard of living against assault. Our army was created to defend American democracy. If it is going to be used as a strike-breaking agency, its purpose will have been subverted. That will be using it to destroy our democracy, not defend it. And Americans don't want to destroy their democracy. Democracy protects America and Americans. We want to defend it.

W. S. McLAREN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-833, JASPER, ALA.

Editor:

First, let me say that Local No. B-833 is composed of employees of the Alabama Power Company. The charter for this local was granted by the international in March, 1935. We have never failed to hold a meeting on regular meeting nights since that date. However, the attendance has not always been what it should have been. I suppose that is true with all local unions. This local union, along with other local unions, having spent almost six years of organized effort, finally succeeded in negotiating and signing a working agreement covering wages, hours, and conditions of employment, with our company officials. Vice President Barker and Representative May lent valuable assistance to the committee in negotiating this agreement.

On Friday evening, January 24, we held our annual banquet and dance which was a very successful affair. We had three different committees planning this affair. The committee for the banquet was composed of W. M. McCarty, E. M. Butler, and Gurley Hill. Those on the dance committee were Brothers J. W. Singleton, J. B. Keenem, and C. J. Key. The program committee was composed of Brothers W. C. Cummings, G. W. Kindley, and Gurley Hill. Our thanks to these Brothers for the efforts put forth in making the affair a success.

We were glad to have with us officials of the Alabama Power Company, officials of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, officials of our own International Organization, our county officials, the city officials of Jasper, and numerous other friends.

Following is our program for the evening:
7:00 p. m.—Meeting called to order by A. V. Northcutt. Invocation by Rev. McMeans of the First Christian Church.

7:30—Introduction of toastmaster, Carl Elliott, by A. V. Northcutt.

7:30 to 7:45—General introduction.

7:45 to 8:00—Address by Hon. John G. Burton, mayor of Jasper.

8:00 to 8:15—Address by J. M. Barry, vice president and general manager of Alabama Power Company.

8:15 to 8:30—Address by S. E. Roper, president of Alabama State Federation of Labor.

8:30 to 8:45—Address by E. W. Robinson, vice president in charge of operations, Alabama Power Company.

8:45 to 9:00—Address by Brother O. A. Walker, international representative of I. B. E. W.

9:00 to 1:00 a. m.—Dance.

We were glad to have with us Brothers W. O. Hare, secretary of Alabama Federation of Labor; Hugh Brown, international representative of I. B. E. W.; Mr. M. F. Neeson, superintendent of production of Alabama Power Company; and many others whom space does not permit us to mention. The purpose of the annual affairs of Local No. B-833 is to develop more friendly relations between employees and employers, and more friendly relations between organized labor and all other groups and individuals. The theme of the evening was employee-employer cooperation. It was very forcibly developed by all the speakers. We must sign off for now. Yours for a bigger and better Brotherhood.

A. V. NORTH CUTT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 923, AUGUSTA, GA.

Editor:

I wonder if enough members of labor and industry understand what it means to cooperate. There is one thing certain, that what helps one helps the other, or the other way 'round, that what hurts one hurts the other.

It is only human nature in times like the present for labor and industry to have differences. But this is no excuse for costly delays, vicious accusations, and unreasonable demands on both sides.

We all know that labor and industry alike in Europe are all told what to do, and like it, regardless of what they think. And this condition exists simply because cooperation has been forced to take a back seat by selfish, conceited individuals.

Cooperation, sacrifice and respect have made American industry what it is today. Cooperation, sacrifice and respect have made American labor what it is today. Both combined have made America the greatest domain of mankind.

The continued growth and happiness of America depend entirely upon labor and industry realizing that cooperation is an absolute necessity for human progress.

R. C. RAMSEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Greetings from No. 1037, Winnipeg.

On Friday, January 17, Locals Nos. 1037, 409, 435, 679 and 1129, I. B. E. W., Winnipeg District, sat down to a banquet in the Royal Alexandra Hotel and celebrated the first annual get-together of the Winnipeg and district locals.

In front of the chairman at a reserved table sat six pensioners of I. B. E. W., Brothers Masters, Devanport, Devareau, Kitchen, Scribner and Gordon. It was remarked that these men looked well and happy (and they did)—one reason being, these Brothers are not worried financially, having had the good sense to belong to an organization that took care of them when on the job, and when, owing to ill health and old age, they had to

retire from their work—which is another illustration of the value of cooperative trades unionism.

Brother Keely as chairman, did the honors in good style. Charles M. Paulsen of Chicago, secretary of the international executive council, represented International President Edward J. Brown, who, Mr. Paulsen said, was unable to be present on account of pressure of business in New York district.

We were somewhat disappointed at the non-appearance of the international president, but, of course, we realized that he is a busy man with the welfare of a great organization to take care of. So we took the will for the deed. Brother Paulsen gave us some of his experiences over a long period of union activity, which were well received by those present.

Vice President J. J. Duffy, Chicago, of the railroads division, gave us a talk on the activities of the railway branch of our organization during the past 10 years and showed that they had been through a hard battle during this period. However, he said, owing to a different attitude toward collective bargaining, and a greater unity amongst electrical workers, considerable gains had been achieved and better conditions loomed in the near future.

Vice President Ingles of Toronto, Canada, was also present and said a few words. Brother Ingles has a knack of telling a story and hooking it up to some question that concerns labor. He endeavored to show that the onus for holding up munitions, armaments, or other supplies for the forces, could not be laid to organized labor, as the I. B. E. W. with other labor organizations in eastern Canada had offered to forego a number of hard-earned concessions that had been won in the past in order that no holdup should occur in the production of essential war goods and services. He also warned that the position in Europe was very grave and trades

union men on this continent should do all in their power to help Great Britain in their time of stress if democracy was to survive.

The remainder of the evening was spent in listening to the entertainment provided, and a vote of thanks was given to Business Agent J. L. McBride and Brothers Keely and Maher for their efficient handling of the occasion, after which we sang the national anthem and departed for our homes—well satisfied we had spent a profitable and enjoyable evening.

During the same week the Trades and Labor Council of Winnipeg arranged a great meeting of organized labor at which some 3,000 people from all classes attended, to hear Sir Walter Citrine, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Great Britain, speak. By the way, Sir Walter is a journeyman electrician, having served his apprenticeship with one of the large electrical works of England. He rose to president of electrical workers of Britain, then to president of the Trades Union Congress, and has also been employed as adviser to the British government on several important questions. So here is a man electricians everywhere can be proud to honor.

Sir Walter spoke on the Battle of Britain from sometime before the rise of Hitler until the present day and for one and a half hours kept his audience spellbound, explaining the position of Britain and how the British people were standing up to Hitler's air force and submarine warfare. He urged the trade unionists of the democracies everywhere to be moderate and reasonable in their demands and to do all in their power to deliver as speedily as possible all the planes, ships, and munitions they possibly could. "That done," he said, "victory for Britain would be assured—and democratic government of the people, by the people, will not perish from the earth."

A. A. MILES,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor:

It seems I am getting in the habit of making my contributions to the JOURNAL in the form of open letters to the membership of my local and all locals in general. This is going to be that form of contribution.

At the present time the matter of national defense is paramount in the minds of all American citizens. In this regard it is important that we see that our executive board or grievance committee is composed of intelligent and rational men and women.

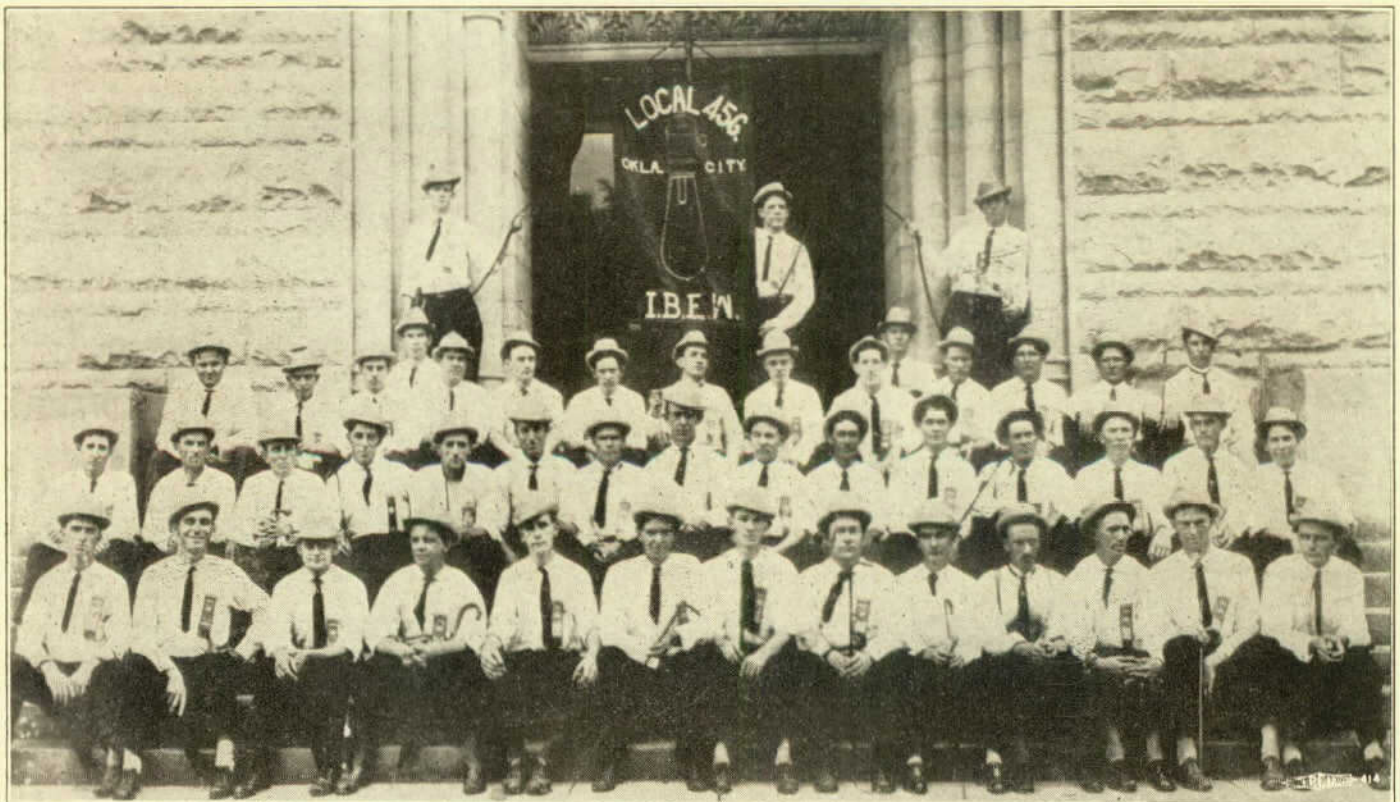
It is not in the interest of the membership to bring on strikes and stoppages of work. Neither is it to their advantage to allow the employer to take from them their hard-earned benefits in the name of a national emergency.

This is where the grievance body comes into action. If it is necessary to grant an employer a concession to expedite necessary defense orders, then it is the duty of the grievance body to see that some compensating benefit is secured for any employee who may lose financially, or otherwise, by the granting of this concession.

Most employers are reasonable, and a diplomatic grievance body should find no difficulty in securing such compromises. It is not necessary to stop work or shut the plant down to do this. All that is needed is cooperation between the employees, grievance body and the management.

When such a compromise has been effected it is a good practice to bring the matter up at the next regular meeting and have a full explanation given to the membership so that they may fully appreciate the work that was done in their behalf. This will also eliminate misunderstandings and will nullify any charge that the grievance body did not work for the best interests of the members.

Of course, it is necessary that all members take an active part in this work by attending



All dressed up for the Labor Day parade of 1910 are these electrical workers of L. U. No. 456. This picture was taken on the west entrance of the old court house at Oklahoma City. L. U. No. 456 later merged with L. U. No. 155, which has now been incorporated into L. U. No. 1141 of Oklahoma City.

all meetings and by electing an intelligent executive board or grievance body.

Cooperation is the keynote of the whole situation. Without it we are not a union, even if each member does pay his dues every month. With it we can go far to help our employers to help themselves, and incidentally to help us.

It is necessary for an employer to make money if he is to pay the employees. If the employee can cooperate so that the employer makes more money, then the employee stands a better chance of making more money also.

If we all work together there is no need to lose any gains which labor has made, and with the pickup in industry it should be possible for us to move on to better working conditions, more money and even the 30-hour week.

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

I used to think that very few members read the different articles in the WORKER, but as it has been several months since I wrote I have been asked many times what was the matter that there was never any article. I have even received letters asking why. So I guess there are a few that read.

There has not been much going on around Oklahoma City for some time and not much in prospect even now. We are all wondering if some good bordering state, like Texas, would get their Congressmen and Senators to take us under their wing and help out a little. Up to date we have one little project for defense that will last about two months. Maybe Oklahoma just wasn't supposed to get any defense work.

We have a picture here that might interest some of the old-timers. It was taken Labor Day, 1910, at the west entrance of the old court house. It was Local No. 456, which later merged into linemen's Local No. 155, this local having recently merged with Local No. 1141, making it a mixed local.

George Gaddis is one of our fair contractors now. He is standing on the left. O. V. ("Si") Young is still working in this local. He is third from right, middle row. I will name some of the other members—see if you can find and recognize any of them. They are: George Gaddis, J. M. Hooper, Joe Collons, Jack Bennett, Tonie Moss, Whitfield, Ed. Mead, Charlie Swarts, John Murphy, Bob Smith, Jess Slater, J. K. Whaley, Bob Underwood, Hasell, Paul Vance, Vorereese, Hurman Brown, J. M. Johnson, O. V. Young, Pat Bailly, "Red" Winscook, Hitzel, Kennedy, B. Davis, E. Rucker, R. H. Harrison.

Maybe some of you remember Bob Morris, either by working with him, or poker playing, or something. Anyway, he has been very ill for some time. He is up and around a little now, but not too strong yet. (I don't think he could handle a deck of cards very well yet.)

We are happy to announce that the Fifth regional conference will be held here in Oklahoma City on March 22, 1941, at the Skirvin Hotel, where there will be served a banquet—and dance afterward. We hope to have as many I. O. officials here as find it possible to come. There will be six states represented, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

We would also like to see as many representatives here from over the country. Anyone who can possibly make it, may rest assured we will try to show you a grand and glorious time and make your visit with us worth while.

HERB WILSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1146, SIDNEY, OHIO

Editor:

This is Sunday, January 25, 1941, and I have been listening to the talk over the radio given by some of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, consisting of Mr. Green and others. It was mainly about our part in the support of the government in national defense. Mr. Green has one of the best viewpoints on that of any man I have heard and it is our place to support the A. F. of L. 100 per cent, which I know we will all do, because there is too much red American blood in our big organization to show any other color.

That, Brother members of Local No. B-1146, is one reason that I made the decision that was made at our specially called meeting of a few Sundays back. I could not see why we should turn in the agitation and cause the extra trouble just because we are not recognized by our company. They are doing everything they can to keep us satisfied.

There is another old man coming back the first of the month by the name of Si and that will be another member in our union.

There is no reason in the world why anyone in this territory should be dissatisfied, and if there is one carrying a card just get in touch with me and we can make contact with Mr. Schrick and we will do all we can in order to smooth it out as that is what we all want.

I may say this, that there are some of the members in Local No. B-1146 who are slipping. Now, Brothers, don't forget that the union has gotten you quite an increase in the past year so show us that you appreciate it by keeping your dues up to standard, because don't forget that wages can go down just as fast or faster than they can raise. Don't forget that cooperation is the battle in any kind of work, without it we cannot be very strong. Let's get in the saddle and all ride together and all of you come into the next meeting with dough in your jeans. Let's all get on the right side.

JACK WRIGHT,
President.

L. U. NO. B-1189, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The last two meetings have been quite interesting and more members have attended. There is still room for a lot more. A good resolution for everyone would be: "To attend at least one meeting a month." Let's all try.

Production has been slowly increasing with the result all old members are back and a few new people have been hired.

Since Brother Leo Snoad assumed the presidency in October the following new members were written up: Harry Dunbar, Ira Flatz, Ollie Gozdowski, Vincent Schwind and Arthur Huard, mostly through Brother Snoad and Secretary Alvena Mintie's efforts.

Our list of ill members is quite long due to "Old Man Flu." Sisters Hilda Asman, Irene Boyd, Annie Smith, Dollie Van Fleet, Emma Schultz, Martha Provert, Elsie Ewing, Nora Eaton, Kitty Bundy and Mildred Osborne, a new reinstatement; and Brothers Arthur Jones and Mike Krispin. We are glad most are recovered and back at work. To the others we wish a speedy recovery. Sister Helen Eddy has been seriously ill and in the hospital twice but now is convalescing at home. Cheer up Helen, the clouds can't stay out forever and the sun will truly shine for you one of these days. We are all looking forward to seeing your pleasant smile at work again one of these days. Vera Carleton is back to work after her recent operation.

Again death has robbed some of our members of their loved ones. Local B-1189 sorrows

with the following in their loss: Brother Clem Buczowski, whose brother passed on; Brother Lawrence Hyter (stepmother); Sister Hilda Asman (sister); Lessie Welshans (husband); Frank Mraz (brother); Sister Martha Linke (aunt); and our secretary, Sister Alvena Mintie, whose brother-in-law passed so tragically.

Brother Lloyd Waddell, our past president and shop committee chairman, has left to take up work in another state. We shall miss him but do wish him the best of luck.

As reported by Stooze:

Art ("Eagle Eye") Cutway is doing a lot of inspecting around the machine shop these days. Eddie ("Bulb") Nowicki, will soon be sharpening up his trowel and hoe. Here's for bigger and better flowers this season.

It seems there is a difference between grease-monkey and lubricating technician. Prez. says he doesn't know who Yehudi is, but he does know who secretary of No. 245 is. Hi, Sec! Personal to the Duke of No. 245. To avoid a repetition of the event which caused your red face New Years' Eve, why not try a pair of "galluses"? Might help!

Elmer Wallace says he knows "what's Watt" when he tests motors.

Ira Flatz has completed a new motor run-out rack to accommodate 240 motors. He sure put the Amps in it.

The style is new dentures. Quite a few. Better get used to them before corn-on-the-cob season happens along.

Eunice Little goes fishing a lot but it's not the fishing she enjoys. Ask her.

A march of dimes under the supervision of Sister Zook, Brothers Cutway, Snoad and Shape netted \$11.55 for the Infantile Paralysis Fund.

Prez. says to give Sister Shaw a little help with contributions. We may have some poets and poetesses in the gang and he would like them to come out of hiding.

EVA C. SHAW,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1220, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

St. Valentine's Day marked another step forward in the annals of the broadcast technicians of Chicago. On this night, February 14, International Representative Walter Reed of the A.B.T. Unit of I. B. E. W. installed the charter of the newly created Local Union No. 1220 of the A. B. T. U. of I. B. E. W.

The installation took place in the Maryland Hotel before about 60 members of the local. Representative Reed presented the charter to the local and swore in the officers after a motion had been made from the floor and passed that the present officers continue in office until the regular election of officers in June. President Franklin George accepted the charter in the name of the membership.

Previous to the issuing of Charter 1220 the Chicago Local has existed under the national charter issued the A. B. T. Unit of I. B. E. W. in June of 1939. Local No. 1220 is only one of the many A. B. T. U. locals recently installed after a change in the national by-laws of the A. B. T. U. provided for issuing local charters to previously termed "chapters" of the national organization.

L. U. No. 1220 may be a new charter—but organization is certainly not new to the members of the new local. As far back as 1926 unionism was flourishing at WCFL under Local 134 of the I. B. E. W. WGN and others were soon to follow. The A. B. T. portion goes back to 1937 when the coast-to-coast stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System broke away from a company union and formed an independent organization called Associated Broadcast Technicians. In 1938 A. B. T. won an NLRB election over a "muscling in" A. C. A. of the C. I. O. This

victory marked the beginning of an expansion program by A. B. T. which culminated in June, 1939, when the Associated Broadcast Technicians affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a national charter was issued to the A. B. T. Unit of I. B. E. W.

This affiliation brought together in Chicago those stations already in the I. B. E. W. and the C. B. S. station WBBM, and the Chicago A. B. T. U. became one of the largest and strongest locals in the broadcast industry. Under the able guidance of President Franklin George the Chicago membership has grown to approximately 160 technicians, and stations represented in Local No. 1220 include WBBH, WCFL, WGN, WIND, WJJD, WHIP, WJOB, WHFC, WGES, WSBC, WCBF and WEDC.

There is every indication that organization in the Chicago area will go forward and that every effort is being put forth to spread the benefits of the Brotherhood throughout the jurisdiction. Broadcast technicians may be among the last in the electrical field to find the benefits of unionism but no one can deny the enthusiasm with which they tackle the job.

RUSS RENNAKER,
Press Secretary.

BETTER CONTROL OF LABOR SUPPLY

(Continued from page 117)

as projects are completed, workers released be made available for employment in that locality or in other areas.

"While the Employment Service does not have the sole responsibility for provision of an adequate number of workers for employers engaged in defense activities, it does have the obligation of working closely with all groups sharing this responsibility to the end that no defense work be retarded because of an inadequate supply of competent workers. The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have urged their affiliated organizations, including local union groups, to cooperate in every way with local public employment offices.

"In carrying out this policy of cooperation with labor organizations and with employers in effecting placements the Employment Service should be governed by the following considerations:

"1. When an employer seeks his workers through a labor organization, Employment Service participation in the process is based upon an arrangement satisfactory to all parties concerned. However, the responsibility rests with the Employment Service to initiate whatever action may be necessary to effect a mutually satisfactory arrangement which will provide maximum service to workers and employers. In other words, in such situations the Employment Service representative should get in touch with the employer and the appropriate officials of the labor organization for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements regarding recruitment and referral so that the labor procurement policy will make full use of all existing facilities including the Employment Service.

CLOSED SHOP AGREEMENTS

2. Only where affiliation with a designated union is a condition of hiring or of employment under the terms of an agreement or understanding between the employer and such labor organization, should referrals be restricted to members of the union in question. In all such cases the Employment Service should inform applicants before referral that union membership is a condition of

employment. Such an agreement or understanding may ordinarily be assumed to be lawful unless the employment office is aware of a contrary decision by a competent authority. It is not the responsibility of the Employment Service to undertake action designed to determine the lawfulness of employer-union agreements.

"In actual practice, cooperation between the Employment Service and labor organizations ordinarily assumes one of the three patterns described below. It should be understood that there are numerous variations of these general methods.

"1. A labor organization has an agreement or understanding with an employer making membership therein a condition of hiring or of employment and requiring that the employer submit his order for workers to the union representative. The labor organization, the employer, and the employment office arrive at a mutually satisfactory arrangement providing that the employer (or the union acting for the employer) will place with the employment office orders for workers for whom the employer has specific job openings. Upon receipt of such orders, the employment office will refer to the employer (or to the union acting for the employer) workers registered as members of the labor organization in accordance with the specific procedures of the cooperative arrangement. Action taken if and when the supply of available members of the union is exhausted will likewise depend upon the terms of the arrangement. One provision frequently found in such arrangements is for the union to be given notice of one or two days within which it may attempt to secure additional members for referral before non-members may be employed. Another common arrangement provides that where union members are not available, qualified applicants who are not members may be referred with the understanding that within a specified time they must become members of the organization which has the agreement with the employer. Any such arrangements may properly be recognized by the Employment Service and procedures should be worked out accordingly.

OTHER POSSIBLE PATTERNS

"2. The employment office receives an order from an employer making union membership a condition of hiring or of employment, pursuant to an agreement or understanding between the employer and a labor organization so specifying, but there is no prior arrangement between the labor organization and the employment office providing for employment office action in such a situation. In that event, the employment office informs the representative of the designated labor organization of the order. Subsequent action will be determined by arrangement among all parties concerned. Usually the union representative sends members to the employment office to register, if they have not previously done so, and thereafter to be referred to the employer, or he asks the employment office to refer members of the labor organization who are already registered and available. Instances of this nature frequently do and should lead to a general arrangement among the labor organization, the employer, and the employment office, as described above under 1, which eliminates the necessity of the employment office consulting the union representative each time

an order specifying membership in that labor organization is received.

"3. The employment office receives an order from an employer which does not make union membership a condition of employment, but which order cannot be filled from applicants in the employment office files. In such instances, as one of its applicant recruitment methods, and in any event before resorting to clearance procedure, the employment office asks the representative of the labor organization presumed to have members qualified to perform the work covered by the employer order in question if he wishes to refer available members to the employment office. When this is done, the applicants are registered and referred to the employer if qualified.

"Sufficient copies of this letter are being forwarded to each state agency to permit distribution to local offices."

The detailed procedures worked out by the first three conferences are printed in full in the box accompanying this story.

CASEY, A FINE ACTOR

(Continued from page 130)

won this fight, annythin' ye asked fer was yours, so jus' name the figger!"

"An' I tould ye that if I did win all I wud take was the two hundred stakes, that's flat!"

"Well!" said Mike. "In that case we're splittin' up even among the four av us; if you won't take yer share we're depositin' it in the bank, in your name, there it stays untouched until some time in yer life ye may see fit to draw it. Is that right, gentlemen?"

"That's right with us," said Pat and Dan.

"If you is come back nodder year, Terry, you is fin' me smoke de black tabac on de front porch of de fines' house, on de bes' farm, on de Hottowa Reeve. Mebbe I is dandle leetle Joe on mah front foot too, bah Gar!" shouted Joe.

"Me an' Slug is goin' into a private sanatorium fer a month to see if we can get back to where we was before we met up with Terry," said Larry, with a cheerful grin.

"Me! I'll never be the same again!" said Slug, solemnly.

Myself, I wondered, how many would turn down a future which held such enticing promises of fame and fortune, yet the young, modern knight of the Round Table would have none of it, but would probably, in his care-free existence, get far more out of life than any of the rest of us. I, for one envied him and wished that I might change places with him.

We accepted Mike's invitation to dispose of another generous portion of Ireland's Best, and as we adjourned Mike held his glass out and announced:

"A little whiskey, now and then,
Is relished by the best of men.
If you take too much your life, it will,
Be small potatoes and few in a hill."

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

(Continued from page 120)

Watt, Paul G.—Grand Coulee Building Trades Council, Grand Coulee, Wash.

Watts, Paul—Local Union No. 1432, Machinists, Portland, Oreg.

Writer, P. S.—Washington State Council of Carpenters, Olympia, Wash.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size.

\$.85

SUPREME COURT'S DECISION

(Continued from page 122)

forces and the pressure of public opinion and not subjected to the judgment of courts. *Ibid.*, p. 485-486. Agitation again led to legislation and in 1932 Congress wrote the Norris-LaGuardia Act. Act of March 23, 1932, 47 Stat. 70, 29 U. S. C. §§ 101-115.

The Norris-LaGuardia Act removed the fetters upon trade union activities, which according to judicial construction § 20 of the Clayton Act had left untouched, by still further narrowing the circumstances under which the federal courts could grant injunctions in labor disputes. More especially, the Act explicitly formulated the "public policy of the United States" in regard to the industrial conflict, and by its light established that the allowable area of union activity was not to be restricted, as it had been in the *Duplex* case, to an immediate employer-employee relation. Therefore, whether trade union conduct constitutes a violation of the Sherman Law is to be determined only by reading the Sherman Law and § 20 of the Clayton Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Act as a harmonizing text of outlawry of labor conduct.

Were then the acts charged against the defendants prohibited or permitted by these three interlacing statutes? If the facts laid in the indictment come within the conduct enumerated in § 20 of the Clayton Act they do not constitute a crime within the general terms of the Sherman Law because of the explicit command of that section that such conduct shall not be "considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States." So long as a union acts in its self-interest and does not combine with non-labor groups, the licit and the illicit under § 20 are not to be distinguished by any judgment regarding the wisdom or unwisdom, the rightness or wrongness, the selfishness or unselfishness of the end of which the particular union activities are the means. There is nothing remotely within the terms of § 20 that differentiates between trade union conduct directed against an employer because of a controversy arising in the relation between employer and employee, as such, and conduct similarly directed but ultimately due to an internecine struggle between two unions seeking the favor of the same employer. Such strife between competing unions has been an obdurate conflict in the evolution of so-called craft unionism and has undoubtedly been one of the potent forces in the modern development of industrial unions. These conflicts have intensified industrial tension but there is not the slightest warrant for saying that Congress has made § 20 inapplicable to trade union conduct resulting from them.

In so far as the Clayton Act is concerned, we must therefore dispose of this case as though we had before us precisely the same conduct on the part of the defendants in pressing claims against Anheuser-Busch for increased wages, or shorter hours, or other elements of what are called working conditions. The fact that what was done was done in a competition for jobs against the Machinists rather than against, let us say, a company union is a differentiation which Congress has not put into the federal legislation and which therefore we cannot write into it.

It is at once apparent that the acts with which the defendants are charged are the kind of acts protected by § 20 of the Clayton Act. The refusal of the Carpenters to work for Anheuser-Busch or on construction work being done for it and its adjoining tenant, and the peaceful attempt to get members of other unions similarly to refuse to work, are plainly within the free scope accorded to workers by § 20 for "terminating any relation of employment," or "ceasing to perform any work or labor," or "recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do." The picketing of Anheuser-Busch premises with signs to indicate that Anheuser-Busch was unfair to organized labor, a familiar practice in these situations, comes within the language "attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working." Finally, the recommendation to union members and their friends not to buy or use the product of Anheuser-Busch is explicitly covered by "ceasing to patronize . . . any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do."

Clearly, then, the facts here charged constitute lawful conduct under the Clayton Act unless the defendants cannot invoke that Act because outsiders to the immediate dispute also shared in the conduct. But we need not determine whether the conduct is legal within the restrictions which *Duplex Co. v. Deering* gave to the immunities of § 20 of the Clayton Act. Congress in the Norris-LaGuardia Act has expressed the public policy of the United States and defined its conception of a "labor dispute" in terms that no longer leave room for doubt. *Milk Wagon Drivers' Union v. Lake Valley Farm Products, Inc.*, 311 U. S. —. This was done, as we recently said, in order to "obviate the results of the judicial construction" theretofore given the Clayton Act. *New Negro Alliance v. Grocery Company*, 303 U. S. 552, 562; see *Apex Hosiery Co. v. Leader*, 310 U. S. 469, 507, n. 26. Such a dispute § 13 (c) provides, "includes any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee." And under § 13 (b) a person is "participating or interested in a labor dispute" if he "is engaged in the same industry, trade, craft, or occupation, in which such dispute occurs, or has a direct or indirect interest therein, or is a member, officer, or agent of any association composed in whole or in part of employers or employees engaged in such industry, trade, craft, or occupation."

To be sure, Congress expressed this national policy and determined the bounds of a labor dispute in an Act explicitly dealing with the further withdrawal of injunctions in labor controversies. But to argue, as it was urged before us, that the *Duplex* case still governs for purposes of a criminal prosecution is to say that that which on the equity side of the court is allowable conduct may in a criminal proceeding become the road to prison. It would be strange indeed that although neither the Government nor Anheuser-Busch could have sought an injunction against the acts here challenged, the elaborate efforts to permit such conduct failed to prevent criminal liability punishable with imprisonment and heavy fines. That is not the way to read the will of Con-

gress, particularly when expressed by a statute which, as we have already indicated, is practically and historically one of a series of enactments touching one of the most sensitive national problems. Such legislation must not be read in a spirit of mutilating narrowness. On matters far less vital and far less interrelated we have had occasion to point out the importance of giving "hospitable scope" to Congressional purpose even when meticulous words are lacking. *Keifer & Keifer v. R. F. C.*, 306 U. S. 381, 391, and authorities there cited. The appropriate way to read legislation in a situation like the one before us, was indicated by Mr. Justice Holmes on circuit: "A statute may indicate or require as its justification a change in the policy of the law, although it expresses that change only in the specific cases most likely to occur in the mind. The legislature has the power to decide what the policy of the law shall be, and if it has intimated its will, however, indirectly, that will should be recognized and obeyed. The major premise of the conclusion expressed in a statute, the change of policy that endures the enactment, may not be set out in terms, but it is not an adequate discharge of duty for the courts to say: We see what you are driving at, but you have not said it, and therefore we shall go on as before." *Johnson v. United States*, 163 Fed. 30, 32.

The relation of the Norris-LaGuardia Act to the Clayton Act is not that of a tightly drawn amendment to a technically phrased tax provision. The underlying aim of the Norris-LaGuardia Act was to restore the broad purpose which Congress thought it had formulated in the Clayton Act but which was frustrated, so Congress believed, by unduly restrictive judicial construction. This was authoritatively stated by the House Committee on the Judiciary. "The purpose of the bill is to protect the rights of labor in the same manner the Congress intended when it enacted the Clayton Act, October 15, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 738), which Act by reason of its construction and application by the federal courts, is ineffectual to accomplish the congressional intent." H. Rep. No. 669, 72d Congress, 1st Session, p. 3. The Norris-LaGuardia Act was a disapproval of *Duplex Printing Press Co. v. Deering*, *supra*, and *Bedford Cut Stone Co. v. Journeymen Stone Cutters Association*, 274 U. S. 37, as the authoritative interpretation of § 20 of the Clayton Act, for Congress now placed its own meaning upon that section. The Norris-LaGuardia Act reasserted the original purpose of the Clayton Act by infusing into it the immunized trade union activities as redefined by the later Act. In this light § 20 removes all such allowable conduct from the taint of being a "violation of any law of the United States," including the Sherman Law.

There is no profit in discussing those cases under the Clayton Act which were decided before the courts were furnished the light shed by the Norris-LaGuardia Act on the nature of the industrial conflict. And since the facts in the indictment are made lawful by the Clayton Act in so far as "any law of the United States" is concerned, it would be idle to consider the Sherman Law apart from the Clayton Act as interpreted by Congress. Cf. *Apex Hosiery Co. v. Leader*, 310 U. S. 469. It was precisely in order to minimize the difficulties to which the general language of the Sherman Law in its application to workers had given rise, that Congress cut through all the tangled verbalisms and enumerated concretely the types of activities which had become familiar incidents of union procedure.

Affirmed.

IN MEMORIAM

Calvin Depew, L. U. No. 604

Initiated November 20, 1933 in I. O.

Whereas it is with deepest feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 604, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Calvin Depew, who passed away on February 6, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute in memory of the late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

PAUL DELMONICO,
H. HAAG,

Hoboken, N. J.

Committee

J. E. Sutton, L. U. No. B-125

Initiated May 25, 1917, in L. U. No. 574

Local Union No. B-125 is saddened by the passing onward of Brother J. E. Sutton, long an active and popular member. His absence will be keenly felt, and we shall miss him greatly.

We extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy in this loss which we, to a great extent, share with them. He was our Brother.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Sutton, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to the bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

C. E. LOUNSBURY,
T. W. LOWRY,
W. S. COLLIER,

Portland, Oreg.

Committee

Roland S. Baker, L. U. No. B-216

Initiated May 10, 1940

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-216, record the passing of our Brother, Roland S. Baker, who passed away October 29, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members tender their sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

A. D. MATHIAS,

Harrisonburg, Va.

Recording Secretary

K. Hitch, L. U. No. 191

Initiated August 17, 1936

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 191, record the sudden death of our beloved Brother, K. Hitch; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the members of the family and loved ones left behind; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of the passing of our loyal Brother, K. Hitch; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the family of our late Brother; a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

ROBERT GEDDIS,
J. W. McCLEARY,

Everett, Wash.

Committee

George F. Pushee, L. U. No. 719

Reinitiated September 27, 1938

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 719, record the passing of our Brother, George F. Pushee; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family; a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

RUDOLPH SCHEER,

Manchester, N. H.

Recording Secretary

Henry T. Redman, L. U. No. 324

Initiated September 3, 1935

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 324, record the passing of our Brother, Henry T. Redman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 60 days in respect to his memory; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

H. M. CRAWFORD,
RAY EDWARDS,
J. D. HOWELL,

Longview, Texas

Committee

Paul Douglas Rivers, L. U. No. B-846

Initiated June 8, 1938, in L. U. No. 760

It is with sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. B-846, record the passing of our late Brother, Paul Douglas Rivers, and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union; a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of Brother Rivers.

L. SPRIGGS,
O. H. CHERRY,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Committee

Sarah Mehrling, L. U. No. B-1061

Initiated June 22, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Sister, Sarah Mehrling; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to her; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

EDNA BIEN,

Cincinnati, Ohio

Chairman of Committee

Charles P. Swartz, L. U. No. 748

Reinitiated July 15, 1937

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 748, record the passing of our Brother, Charles P. Swartz, on February 1, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere and most heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

B. WAGENBLAST,

Jersey City, N. J.

Recording Secretary

George W. Rider, L. U. No. B-304

Initiated January 6, 1939

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-304, record the passing of our Brother, George W. Rider; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

ALVIN C. HARRISON,

Topeka, Kans.

Recording Secretary

R. G. Lewis, L. U. No. 1136

Reinitiated November 22, 1940

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our ranks Brother R. G. Lewis; and

Whereas Brother Lewis was a true and faithful member of L. U. No. 1136; and

Whereas we shall miss his smiling face in our meetings, as well as out on the job, but realizing that the Supreme Maker knows best; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this union be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathies be extended to the bereaved widow and other relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. R. G. Lewis; a copy be spread on the minutes of this union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

Adopted this, the third day of February, 1941.

ROBERT T. SHARMAN,

R. L. WORD,

Anniston, Ala.

Committee

George W. Griffin, L. U. No. 567

Initiated November 26, 1915

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has taken suddenly from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother and friend George W. Griffin; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Griffin, L. U. No. 567 has lost a lovable and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body assembled, stand in reverent silence for one minute, as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother; a copy be spread upon the minutes of the union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR SMITH,
ROBERT C. LEAHY,
A. F. EAGLES,

Portland, Maine.

Committee

George Smith, L. U. No. B-1061

Initiated June 29, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, George Smith; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

EDNA BIEN,

Cincinnati, Ohio

Chairman of Committee

Cline Smith, L. U. No. 1175

Reinitiated May 21, 1940

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 1175, record the passing of Brother Cline Smith; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

OSCAR BIXBY,

Hot Springs, N. Mex.

Committee

Roy James Brown, L. U. No. 295

Reinitiated September 7, 1937

Whereas it is with deepest feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 295, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Roy James Brown, who passed away on December 21, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 295; a copy sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

L. E. NEWLAND,
JAMES E. BENTLEY,
K. D. VANCE,

Little Rock, Ark.

Committee

J. H. Gledhill, L. U. No. B-711
Initiated January 18, 1918, in L. U. No. 311
 With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-711, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother J. H. Gledhill, who died on January 25, 1941; and
 Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it
 Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further
 Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting; a copy be sent to his bereaved family; a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOE POWELL,
 W. M. WATKINS,
 C. G. NIVER,
 Committee

Long Beach, Calif.

Tom Looney, L. U. No. 1175

Reinitiated May 21, 1940

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 1175, record the passing of Brother Tom Looney; therefore be it
 Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further
 Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further
 Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

OSCAR BIXBY,
 Committee
 Hot Springs, N. Mex.

Louis Farkus, L. U. No. B-1164

Initiated October 16, 1939

It is with deep regret we, the members of Local No. B-1164, record the passing of our late Brother, Louis Farkus; and
 Whereas it is our desire to express our loss and grief to the loved ones left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it
 Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Farkus, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal, our official publication; and be it further
 Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. A. BLANCHARD,
 Recording Secretary
 Perth Amboy, N. J.

C. W. Siler, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated December 1, 1920

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, C. W. Siler. In his passing the Brotherhood has lost a true and loyal member who was always a credit to our organization; therefore be it
 Resolved, That this local union express appreciation for the service given to our cause by our late Brother; and be it further
 Resolved, That this local union extend to the family of our late Brother the heartfelt sympathy which we feel; and be it further
 Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother; a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be submitted to our Journal for publication.

L. B. HOFFMAN,
 R. G. MARSH,
 W. J. CARSTEN,
 Committee

Los Angeles, Calif.

Richard Nellis, L. U. No. B-18

Reinitiated January 25, 1935

It is with a deep feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, record the passing of our fellow member, Brother Richard Nellis; and
 Whereas in the death of Brother Nellis we realize the loss of both a good friend and loyal member; therefore be it
 Resolved, That we recognize our great loss in the passing of Brother Nellis, and hereby express appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further
 Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our deep sympathy; and be it further
 Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; a copy be spread on the minutes of our lodge, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

L. B. HOFFMAN,
 R. G. MARSH,
 W. J. CARSTEN,
 Committee

Los Angeles, Calif.

Roderick N. Harvey, L. U. No. B-18

Reinitiated December 6, 1929

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, pay tribute to our late Brother, Roderick N. Harvey; and
 Whereas in the passing of Brother Harvey we realize the loss of a true and loyal member of long standing whose presence in our ranks will be greatly missed; therefore be it
 Resolved, That we express our appreciation for his service to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further
 Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further
 Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother with an expression of our deep sympathy; a copy be spread on the minutes of our lodge, and a copy forwarded to our official Journal for publication.

L. B. HOFFMAN,
 R. G. MARSH,
 W. J. CARSTEN,
 Committee

Los Angeles, Calif.

Ellis L. Dennis, L. U. No. 103

Initiated July 9, 1902

A Brother has departed
 From this earthly life;
 Where since life started
 He knew joys and strife.

We should always remember
 That he really was
 An I. B. E. W. member,
 Faithful to the cause.

God's will must be done,
 When He calls a soul.
 It must leave the earth and sun.
 And seek its heavenly goal.

Our Brother's life is o'er,
 His body's beneath the sod;
 His soul to heaven did soar,
 To be welcomed there by God.

Let us offer up a prayer,
 In thanks to God above.
 For a soul that did its share
 To spread God's Brotherhood of Love.

JOSEPH H. CONNORS,
 Member L. U. No. 103.

Approved by
 WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN,
 Boston, Mass. Press Secretary

Thomas C. Allan, L. U. No. 321

Initiated August 20, 1915

It is with a feeling of sadness and regret that Local Union No. 321 records the passing of Brother Thomas C. Allan, a loyal member, a past officer, and a friend. We shall miss him. We extend to his bereaved loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of friends who share the loss.

In memory of Brother Thomas C. Allan our charter shall be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall be sent to his bereaved family, and to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

MAURICE J. CRAVEN,
 THEODORE R. ROTH,
 ALBERT PIPER,
 Committee

La Salle, Ill.

E. Lecuyer, L. U. No. 561

Initiated June 30, 1917

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, E. Lecuyer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

F. GRAHAM,
 G. HASSAM,
 Committee

Montreal, Que.

Haakon Eugene Hansen, L. U. No. 562

Initiated February 27, 1923, in L. U. No. 902

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 562, record the passing of our Brother, Haakon E. Hansen, on January 21, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to our official Journal for publication.

I. H. SIMMONS,
 Recording Secretary

Wenatchee, Wash.

Tom H. McVay, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated February 1, 1939

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, record the untimely death of our friend and Brother, Tom H. McVay, who was killed accidentally; and

Whereas it is our desire to recognize our loss in the death of Brother McVay and express our appreciation for his loyalty and cooperation; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to his loved ones in the time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother; to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and be incorporated in the minutes of this local union.

L. B. HOFFMAN,
 R. G. MARSH,
 W. J. CARSTEN,
 Committee

Los Angeles, Calif.

Ralph L. Baker, L. U. No. B-34

Initiated November 12, 1924

It is with a sincere feeling of regret and expression of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-34, make a record of the passing, on February 11, 1941, of Brother Ralph L. Baker; therefore be it

Resolved, That the membership pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and another to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our next regular meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

J. I. HARRELL,
 ROY TOBIAS,
 HENRY L. MCKINNIE,
 Committee

Peoria, Ill.

Harvey J. Schaefer, L. U. No. B-34

Initiated May 21, 1920

It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-34, record the passing, on February 11, 1941, of our Brother, Harvey J. Schaefer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and another to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our next regular meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

J. T. HARRELL,
 ROY TOBIAS,
 HENRY L. MCKINNIE,
 Committee

Peoria, Ill.

Harry William Thornton, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated July 14, 1925

Resolved, That in behalf of Local Union No. B-9, these resolutions be adopted as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother, Harry William Thornton, whose untimely passing occurred on February 3, 1941.

While laboring at his tasks, with his subordinates and friends at his side, then suddenly death strikes, and our friend and Brother has vanished. When we needed facts or suggestions on mechanical matters we could always find it in his precise and ordered memory. He was above all things a true union man—and the spirit is not to be distilled in phrases.

We do not know precisely what it was that struck him down. Perhaps nobody knows. But we think he had an idea for a long time that his number was up. We have a suspicion that he carried on in quiet desperation although, neither by word nor action did he give a hint of apprehension. Now be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-9, who grieve with the bereaved wife and four sons, record this resolution as a lasting memorial to his own and to his co-unionists, and in this resolution all our members join with his family in obtaining a measure of consolation in the death of our Brother.

FRANK P. O'BRIEN,
 RALPH A. BREHMAN,
 HARRY SLATER,
 Committee

Chicago, Ill.

Alexander Febbie, L. U. No. 166*Initiated June 27, 1924, in L. U. No. 551*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Alexander Febbie; and

Whereas in the death of our dear Brother, Local Union No. 166 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 166 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Febbie and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our desire to convey our heartfelt sympathies and condolences to his family and loved ones left behind; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that our membership stand for one minute as a silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting, and, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

WILLIAM CONDON,
KENNETH CHRISTIAN,
CHARLES BLESER,

Schenectady, N. Y. Committee

Orville W. Hawkins, L. U. No. B-1002*Reinitiated September 16, 1937, in L. U. No. 850*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst, on February 12, 1941, our esteemed and worthy Brother, Orville W. Hawkins; and

Whereas L. U. No. B-1002 has lost in the passing of Brother Hawkins a loyal Brother and trusted member of its executive board; be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-1002 hereby express its deep appreciation of the services given to our cause by our late Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

E. P. LLOYD,
LEE KINCADE,
R. K. HANKS,

Tulsa, Okla. Committee

William H. Cunningham, L. U. No. 481*Initiated October 12, 1910*

We, the members of Local Union No. 481, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother William H. Cunningham; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting; a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

Indianapolis, Ind. ROY CREASEY,
Financial Secretary

Ernest Towell, L. U. No. 339*Initiated May 6, 1927*

It is with regret and sorrow in our hearts that we, the members Local No. 339, announce the death of our friend and Brother, Ernest Towell. Much as we regret his passing, when the call comes we must bow to the will of God.

In paying respects to our late Brother may we state that he was honest and outspoken in all his dealings with his fellow man, loved his home and his family, and in brief, lived a life that has no regrets; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in their loss of a good husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the local and one sent to the official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory.

"May God grant his soul eternal rest."

W. WRIGHT,
W. OTWAY,
J. C. McEWEN,
F. KELLY,

Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario. Committee

CORRECTION

Editor:

I have just received my February edition of the Electrical Worker and I noticed on page 98, top of second column, that Frank Smith was initiated July 10, 1941, in Local Union No. 532. This is evidently a misprint. The late Brother was initiated July 10, 1914, in Local Union 532.

H. L. McADAMS,

Financial Secretary.

[Editor's Note: We regret this typographical error.]

Thomas F. Maxwell, I. O.*Initiated June 12, 1929, in L. U. No. 151*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 202, record the passing of our Brother, Thomas F. Maxwell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

J. L. MACDONALD,
G. L. PICKLE,
H. O. EMBREE,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

Harry Hartley, I. O.*Reinitiated December 7, 1923, in L. U. No. 151*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 202, record the passing of our Brother, Harry Hartley; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

T. E. SMITH,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
H. B. JOHNSTON,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

Frank E. Carlson, L. U. No. 202*Initiated April 4, 1905, in L. U. No. 151*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 202, record the passing of our Brother, Frank E. Carlson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

GRANT REED,
J. L. MACDONALD,
G. L. PICKLE,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

L. S. Sykes, L. U. No. 349*Initiated December 6, 1923, in L. U. No. 317*

It is with a profound feeling of sorrow that we of Local Union No. 349 record the passing of our beloved Brother, L. S. Sykes, who was called to his reward on February 2, 1941.

In recognition of his loyalty and service to his fellow members, the local union asks that his passing be marked in the records of the local union and that his obituary be printed in the official Journal of the Brotherhood.

J. R. MURDOCK,
F. HATCHER,

Miami, Fla. Committee

R. O. Rosburg, L. U. No. B-77*Initiated February 5, 1935*

It is with the most sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-77, mourn the loss of our Brother, R. O. Rosburg; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-77 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

HERB DUNNIGAN,
F. G. TURNER,
OTTO FLANDER,

Seattle, Wash. Committee

Mark Spiegel, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated March 4, 1911*

Whereas it is with the deepest regret that Local Union No. B-9 records an expression of its feeling of profound sorrow on the occasion of the death of Brother Mark Spiegel, which occurred on January 21, 1941.

Impressive in its suggestiveness to our members, who seek enduring ways of serving their fellow men, was Brother Spiegel's exceptional accomplishment.

He was unwaveringly devoted to the interests of our organization for the past 30 years, and his loyalty and appreciation contributed greatly to the pleasure and satisfaction of the members of our local union.

We, in recording this evidence of our appreciation of the personal qualities and loyalty of Brother Spiegel, desire to extend to his family our sympathy in the loss which they have sustained.

WILLIAM STOKES,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Lawrence Decker, L. U. No. B-702*Initiated October 31, 1936*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. B-702, record the passing of our Brother and friend, Lawrence Decker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. B-702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

JOSEPH FEGLEY,
GEORGE BAKER,
LEO MATES,

Springfield, Ill. Committee

Harry W. Corwin, L. U. No. B-83*Initiated March 28, 1905, in L. U. No. 80***James Berryman, L. U. No. B-83***Initiated May 2, 1905, in L. U. No. 116*

Local Union No. B-83 extends deepest sympathy to the families and friends of Brothers Harry W. Corwin and James Berryman, whom the Creator has called home. As a token of our reverence for these departed Brothers, the following is dedicated to their respective families:

We shall know as life grows older and our eyes have clearer sight—
That under each rank wrong, somewhere, there lies the root of right;
That each sorrow has its purpose—by the sorrowing oft unguessed,
But as sure as the sun brings morning, whatever is, is best.

We shall know that each sinful action, as sure as the sun brings shade,
Is somewhere, sometime punished, tho' the hour be long delayed.
We'll know that the soul is aided sometimes by the heart's unrest,
And to grow means often to suffer—but whatever is, is best.

We shall know there are no errors, in the great Eternal plan,
That all things work together for the final good of man,
And I'm sure when our souls speed onward in the grand, eternal quest,
That we'll say, as we look back earthward, "Whatever was, was best!"

Los Angeles, Calif. WILLIAM H. HOLT,
Press Secretary

Horace K. Weaver, L. U. No. 313*Reinitiated December 13, 1940*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 313, mourn the passing of Brother Horace K. Weaver; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regret; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute, and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

JOHN F. NEWELL,
J. H. MEGONIGAL,
WILLIAM MILLER,

Wilmington, Del. Committee

David G. O'Hara, L. U. No. B-3

Reinitiated August 13, 1925

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. B-3, mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, David G. O'Hara. In his passing the Brotherhood has lost a true and loyal member who was always a credit to our organization; and

Whereas the rugged honesty, sterling character and sunny disposition of Brother David O'Hara endeared him to all members of Local Union No. B-3; and

Whereas his loyalty and devotion to this local union as a member and past officer shall endure beyond the stone that marks the resting place of his mortal remains; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local Union No. B-3 go on record and express their deep personal sorrow in the departure of so loyal a Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sympathy and condolence in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions of sorrow be placed in the local union minutes and the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JEREMIAH P. SULLIVAN,
New York, N. Y. Recording Secretary

Robert H. Smith, L. U. No. 862

Initiated January 23, 1919

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 862, record the passing of our Brother, Robert H. Smith, on January 16, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be placed in the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

C. W. MORRISON,
M. E. HOLBROOK,
L. A. DOERING,
Jacksonville, Fla. Committee

Charles Doughty, L. U. No. 339

Reinitiated November 1, 1926

Death struck at the heart of our local union when the call came to Brother Charles Doughty; thus it is with sorrow in our hearts that we report his untimely passing.

In paying our respects to his memory, may we state that his life was dedicated to the cause of labor, and the love of his home and family.

He was an outstanding figure in our organization, and to a great extent, it was through his efforts that our local union enjoys the success that is ours today; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in their loss of a good husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local, and one be sent to the official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory.

"May God grant his soul eternal rest."
W. HUARTSON,
R. MAXTON,
F. THORNES,
O. ERICKSON,
Committee

Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario.

John LaChance, L. U. No. 339

Initiated February 3, 1927

The angel of death has again visited our local union in the passing of our friend and Brother, John LaChance.

In paying tribute to our late Brother, may we note that he was understanding and kind in all his dealings with those under his charge. He loved his home and garden. Flowers were his hobby, and the floral beauty of his garden was a credit to the neighborhood in which he lived; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife our heartfelt sympathy in her loss of a good husband; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local, and one be sent to the official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

"May God grant his soul eternal rest."
A. M. WILSON,
J. WALSH,
A. VERNIER,
E. CANTELLO,
Committee

Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM FEBRUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1941

L. U.	Name	Amount
1021	O. D. Farr	\$1,000.00
747	H. R. Bragdon	300.00
3	H. H. Obreiter	300.00
697	F. W. Smethurst	1,000.00
1224	C. H. Ringenberger	300.00
I. O.	T. F. Maxwell	1,000.00
195	W. E. Dentton	1,000.00
324	H. T. Redman	1,000.00
701	O. V. Drendel	1,000.00
651	W. E. Sheets	825.00
3	M. J. Torpey	1,000.00
648	C. H. Burnett	1,000.00
562	H. E. Hansen	1,000.00
329	Frank Smith	1,000.00
103	William Gins	1,000.00
I. O.	Samuel Norris	1,000.00
702	M. D. McElhaney	300.00
134	Thomas M. Ford	1,000.00
I. O.	G. P. Wood	1,000.00
77	R. O. Rosburg	1,000.00
637	W. B. Johnson	1,000.00
I. O.	H. J. C. Hartley	1,000.00
702	L. R. Decker	825.00
83	H. W. Corwin	1,000.00
9	M. Spiegel	1,000.00
I. O.	J. A. Berryman	1,000.00
711	J. H. Gledhill	1,000.00
349	L. S. Sykes	1,000.00
734	J. H. Williams	1,000.00
9	W. P. Slagle	1,000.00
723	K. J. Baker	650.00
46	C. W. Dudman	300.00
748	Charles Swartz	650.00
9	H. W. Thornton	1,000.00
3	D. A. Munro	1,000.00
604	Calvin Depew	1,000.00
734	F. L. Mitchell	1,000.00
567	George W. Griffin	1,000.00
66	A. F. Weachman	1,000.00
66	C. L. Bernard	1,000.00
416	C. G. Scyphers	300.00
134	Eugene Arnsperger	1,000.00
5	L. P. Kelly	1,000.00
I. O.	Joseph C. Hurley	1,000.00
822	H. C. Marlow	300.00
134	L. J. Matz	1,000.00
34	H. J. Schaefer	1,000.00
794	L. A. Fisher	1,000.00
1002	O. W. Hawkins	650.00
I. O.	W. H. Cunningham	1,000.00
I. O.	W. C. T. Berghann	928.55
125	Robert Stanley	1,000.00
103	L. R. Desmond	1,000.00
122	James Hodge	1,000.00
202	F. Carlson	1,000.00
166	A. A. Febbie	1,000.00
134	H. R. Hedges	650.00
3	W. V. Saracin	1,000.00
617	J. Ventura	825.00
77	E. R. Anderson	825.00
6	J. H. Aiken	1,000.00
I. O.	F. Kossatz	1,000.00
606	John J. Gelon	475.00
430	R. N. Miller	1,000.00
711	C. H. Nungesser	1,000.00
589	John F. Cullinan	650.00
I. O.	Edw. O'Keefe	1,000.00
I. O.	R. A. Fisk	1,000.00
34	L. R. Baker	1,000.00
130	James A. Wakefield	1,000.00
134	John Tyrell	1,000.00
3	T. F. Merritt	1,000.00
3	R. Dunnigan	650.00
3	D. G. O'Hara	1,000.00
4	D. W. Mason	1,000.00
202	Jack L. Paldi	150.00
339	Charles William Doughty	1,000.00
794	James W. Coakley	150.00
561	Emery Lecuyer	1,000.00
339	John LaChance	1,000.00
23	William Iserman	150.00
		\$70,153.55

ODYSSEY OF NEW BOOMER

(Continued from page 125)

tent electrical work. Then as calls began to come he went from one city to another, getting three months to six months work in each. In recent years he says he has worked fairly steadily by going out of town, but he would like to get back home because he is buying a home on which he is keeping up payments and taxes, and as it is standing vacant he fears deterioration as well as the economic loss. He is paying \$40 a month for a one-room, kitchenette and bath apartment. His wife does the cooking and would like to do the laundry, but, as she explained, "There's no place to hang it, so we have to send it out, and that's another \$1.50 a week."

Accounts of earnings in past years were borne out by our RESEARCH DEPARTMENT. The building trades generally suffered severely from unemployment during depression years. The men are glad to have the opportunity for steady work in stretches reckoned in months. A job that lasts six months, or even three months, is such a boon that they are willing to pack up, travel quite a distance, and put up with considerable discomfort to connect with it. During the years 1932-1934, our RESEARCH DEPARTMENT estimated, wiremen members had so little work that the average yearly income was less than \$700.

The new boomer's story, told by his breezy self, reached us in a letter to the Editor from Ed McInerney of Local No. 377, Lynn, Mass. He's a veteran member who used to contribute some hilarious tales to the JOURNAL under the pen name of Eeny Quinby.

"Here I am in Washington, the most beautiful city in the world, away from my native heath, Lynn, Mass., since last September. It sure makes you feel proud, going into a strange city with a card in your pocket and to be given such courteous treatment and to be allowed to go to work. At both Trenton and Washington I had the benefit of good conditions and a high rate of wages. I have met some very fine fellows. Some of them have amusing stories to tell. For instance, here's one from Frank McCabe, who is quite a boomer. He said:

"Hawaii is no good. I worked there, and one night I woke up and there was a snake in my room as big as a stove pipe."

"I said, 'You were drinking!'

"He said, 'No, and the next day they cooked it and ate it, believe it or not.'

"I saw the inaugural parade, and the crowd was so dense I had a strange young girl in my arms all afternoon. It was impossible to move. I ain't so old as I thought I was, and I sure enjoyed that parade.

"I have met a lot of other electricians, and most of them have woman trouble. Their mammas back home are lonesome, sick, or would like more money. I want to assure the wives that the visiting Brothers are spending their evenings at revival meetings, Y. M. C. A. classes, or at the church singing spirituals. Having no money to spend, they can't get into the night clubs or taverns."

Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

INDUSTRIAL DAY-LITE CORP., St. Louis, Mo.

HAMILTON RADIO MFG. CO., 142 West 26th St., New York City.
RADIO WIRE & TELEVISION, INC., 100 Sixth Ave., New York City.

ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., Pawtucket, R. I.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

COHOES ROLLING MILL CO., Cohoes, N. Y.

CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.

ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.

GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.

SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.

WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis, Mo.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.

BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC SERVICE CONTROL, INC., "ESCO," Newark, N. J.

ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.

EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ERICKSON, REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.

FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New York City.

GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.

GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.

MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.

MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.

PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.

PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PETERSON & CO., C. J., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE, 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WILLIAM, St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.

MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

OUTLET BOXES

BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.

CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE Co., Trenton, N. J.
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Pawtucket, R. I.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS, DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
 PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 A-RAY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CORP., 3107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
 B. & B. NEON-LIKE DISPLAY CORP., 372 Broome St., New York City.
 BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.
 BELL, B. B. 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
 BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.
 BRIGHT LIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
 BUTT SHORE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 38 West 15th St., New York City.
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 CENTRE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
 CENTURY LIGHTING, INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.
 CITY METAL SPINNING & STAMPING CO., INC., 257-265 West 17th St., New York City.
 CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 EISENBERG & SON, INC., M., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 ELECTRICAL METAL PRODUCTS, INC., 49 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELTEE MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 182-184 Grand St., New York, N. Y.
 ENDER MFG. CORP., 260 West St., New York City.

FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.
 FRANKFORD LIGHTING FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.
 FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 GLOBE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GOTHAM LIGHTING CORPORATION, 28 East 13th St., New York City.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 HALCOLITE COMPANY, INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., A. WARD, 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., 214-220 East 34th St., New York City.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOROWITZ, LOUIS, 180 Centre St., New York City.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 INDUSTRIAL DAY-LITE CORP., St. Louis, Mo.
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 KLIENGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
 LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.
 LUMINAIRE CO., THE, 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MAJESTIC METAL S. & S. CO., INC., 67 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MANLEY CO., THE, 60 W. 15th St., New York City.
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MARTIN-GIBSON LIGHT & TILE CORP., Detroit, Mich.
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.

MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 OLESEN, OTTO K., 1560 Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
 PERLA, INC., HERMAN, 176 Worth St., New York City.
 PITTSBURGH REFLECTOR CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 PURITAN LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.
 R & R LIGHTING PRODUCTS, INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
 RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.
 RATH, INC., FERD, 335 East 46th St., New York City.
 RICHMAN LIGHTING CO., 96 Prince St., New York City.
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 West 14th St., New York City.
 SCHAFFER CO., INC., MAX, Stagg and Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 SIMES CO., INC., THE, 22 West 15th St., New York City.
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SPILLITE, INC., New Brunswick, N. J.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 TOMBACHER CO., INC., NELSON, 224 Centre St., New York City.
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
 VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., F. W., Vermillion, Ohio.
 WALTER & SONS, G. E., 511 East 72nd St., New York City.
 WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.
 WEINSTEIN & CO., CHAS. J., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
 WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.

COIN-OPERATED MACHINES

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

LION MANUFACTURING CORP., "Bally", 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 9 West 29th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 19th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDRY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.

BAUMAN, FREDERICK, 106 East 19th St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

BECK, A., 27 West 24th St., New York City.

BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

BLUM & CO., MICHAEL, 13 West 28th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 West 26th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.

ELITE GLASS CO., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.

EXCELSIOR ART STUDIO, 540 W. 29th St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GOLDBERG, H., INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GOODY LAMP CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

HANSON CO., INC., PAUL, 15 East 26th St., New York City.

HIRSH CO., INC., J. B., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

HORN & BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRWIN, JOHN, 632 Broadway, New York City.

IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.

KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 111 West 19th St., New York City.

KESSLER, WARREN L., 119 West 24th St., New York City.

LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.

LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City.

LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW DEAL LAMP MOUNTING CO., 28 E. 22nd St., New York City.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ORTNER CO., S., 36 West 24th St., New York City.

PARAMOUNT SHADE CO., 1141 Broadway, New York City.

PARCHLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PAUL & CO., EDWARD P., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 36 W. 25th St., New York City.

PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 West 22nd St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.

ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 West 18th St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.

SCHLANGER, FRED E., 260 5th Ave., New York City.

SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 East 21st St., New York City.

SHELburnE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.

S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.

S & S LAMPSHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.

STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.

STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 19 West 24th St., New York City.

STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., 22 E. 20th St., New York City.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 45 West 25th St., New York City.

TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.

WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

YUEN CO., KWONG, 253 5th Ave., New York City.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 115-58 174th St., St. Albans, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING AND SURFACE METAL RACEWAY

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AMERICAN RADIO HARDWARE CORP., 476 Broadway, New York City.
 AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO., Defiance, Ohio.
 ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 4377 Bronx Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.
 BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 BOGEN CO., INC., DAVID, 633 Broadway, New York City.
 COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.
 COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.
 DE WALT RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.
 ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.
 FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
 HAMILTON RADIO MFG. CO., 142 West 26th St., New York City.
 INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.

MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.
 RADIO WIRE & TELEVISION, INC., 100 Sixth Ave., New York City.
 REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.
 SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
 TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.
 UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.
 WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, C. D., 826 Broadway, New York City.

FLASHLIGHTS, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GELARDIN, INC., 25 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
 MONARCH FUSE CO., INC., Jamestown, N. Y.
 UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.
 ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.
 LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

FLOOR BOXES

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
 THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
 STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.
 MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 U. S. L. BATTERY CORP., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.
 KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WILLIAM, 55 Vandam St., New York City.
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.
 NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.
 PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 Broadway, New York City.
 SQUARE D COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.
 ZENITH ELECTRIC CO., 845 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

BAJOHR LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR CO., CARL, St. Louis, Mo.
 LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H., 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
 MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.
 PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.
 HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.
 PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.
 KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.
 PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.
 ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.
 SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.
 TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.
 TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

As Produced by Machinery, Electric Power Is 1200 Times as Efficient as Man Power

By J. H. DAVIS, Chief Engineer of Electric Traction

The question of "What is Electricity" has baffled scientists, but recently it has been defined as "the flow of electrons in a wire somewhat as water flows in a pipe." Popular Mechanics recently defined it as "Work."

At the Washington Terminal, in the central pavilion, western panel, there is inscribed the following:

"Electricity—carrier of light and power—

Devourer of time and space—

Bearer of human speech over land and sea—

Greatest servant of man—itself unknown."

Industrial supremacy of the United States and the fact that we have the highest living and comfort standards in all the world are due to our generous use of electric power. Our consumption of electrical energy for the year 1940 reached the astronomical figures of 144,600,000,000 kilowatt hours, more than 1,000 kilowatt hours for every man, woman and child in the United States.

In the United States there are about five horsepower to every worker; in England, 2.56; in Germany, 2.61; in Italy, 2.14.

Actual tests have shown that the average power which a man can exert all day is thirty-five watts. If he works an eight-hour day he will therefore produce about one-third of a kilowatt hour. Thus he will have to work three days to produce the equivalent of one kilowatt hour. In other words, a kilowatt hour is equal to about twenty-four man hours. Assuming a man hour at the rate of fifty cents, if a kilowatt hour is produced by man power, as by driving a generator geared up to a stationary bicycle, the cost would be about \$12.00. Actually, we purchase a kilowatt hour for about one cent where we use large quantities, such as in Baltimore, but for homes the cost is around four cents or five cents per kilowatt hour.

In response to numerous inquiries from school children the Detroit Edison Company recently produced a pictorial chart presenting the "Story of Electricity." In line with the above, this chart states "every man, woman and child in America has ten electrical servants."

If the job can be done electrically, with but few exceptions it is always the cheapest way.

—Baltimore and Ohio Magazine.

RUSSIAN SPY SYSTEM

(Continued from page 119)

tion in a drive for a militant class war policy. If possible, I was to foster contacts with men belonging to the United States Coast Guard, particularly those who had gotten themselves into some sort of trouble, and forward their names and addresses to Albert Walter and Atchkanov. I was to 'test'—by bribes—a certain official of the American Shipowners' Association in Los Angeles Harbor as to his willingness to place communists aboard American ships. I was also to take close-up photographs and furnish a detailed description of a new harpoon gun used by the whaling ships of the California Sea Products Corporation, and to study and report upon the use of airplanes in the great tuna fisheries of Southern California. Finally, I was expected to send in regular reports on all I could find out about the economic conditions and political attitudes of American waterfront workers, particularly those engaged in the vast lumber industry and on the tankships of the Standard Oil Company."

Here are the instructions that Valtin received about using phony passports:

"Upon my return to Leningrad a week later, I found instructions awaiting me to go via Berlin to Rotterdam to sign up there on a steamer bound for the Far East. Ryatt procured for me the necessary credentials, and a Swiss passport the original photograph of which had been replaced by one of myself.

"Whenever you are using a phony passport," Ryatt explained in his dry, disillusioned manner, "see that you cross the frontier at night. At night the border policemen are less

attentive and flaws in the passports don't show so much under electric lights."

This reference to Earl Browder's activities in the Far East will be of interest:

"In Comintern circles there was already talk of 'The Indian Revolution.' Throughout the spring of 1930, many communists allowed themselves to become intoxicated with the prospects of 'capsizing' the British Empire by bringing the Soviets to power in India. There was street fighting in Calcutta and other towns. The newly-founded Red Trade Union in India was under the direction of the Pan Pacific Secretariat of the Profintern, which the American Earl Browder had established in 1927 in Shanghai with funds allotted him by Losovsky."

From time to time the Electrical Workers Journal has pointed out that the united front was merely a communist device to enable communists to direct and take over the labor movements of various countries. This is true of France. Jan Valtin states it clearly: "Comrade Remmele made it clear that no 'united front' was wanted unless it preserved communist leadership. The aim was to unite with the rank and file against the will of their socialist leaders. This was called the 'united front from below,' and was calculated to drive a wedge between the rival leaders and their masses, and to split the trade unions. All communist proposals were intentionally so worded as to be rejected by the socialist chiefs. These proposals invariably ended with the appeal, 'Defend the Soviet Union, the fatherland of all workers!' The socialist leaders rejected this formula, and the communists then cried, 'Traitors! Saboteurs of cooperation!' Thus the 'united front' maneuver became one of the main causes of the impotence of organized German labor in the face of Hitler's march to power."

The book is not without its lighter moments against a background of inconceivable horror.

Jan Valtin tells how he took a brand new boat owned by Soviet Russia from Hamburg to Murmansk. When he arrived in this Russian harbor, he could find no one to accept the boat but he finally forced the boat on the director of the port only to have untrained Russian pilots rush on to the vessel to denude it of all its gadgets. They broke the electric stove and stole everything they could lay their hands on. Were this not so tragic it would be farcical.

In the last analysis this is a book of great despair. Jan Valtin started out in life with a sense of high endeavor for the working class. He had courage and the spirit of self-sacrifice but as he was fed into the secret service machine he found everywhere trickery, cruelty, brutality and incompetence and he found nothing at any time that served to advance the interests of those who toil. His wife was murdered in a concentration camp because she was not loyal enough to the Party and his son disappeared in Nazi Germany.

He brings home to Americans how far the communist tactics have penetrated this democracy. Perhaps Americans will still read this book merely as a piece of fiction, but it may serve to wake some Americans up to the menace that is contained in the communist plague. Communism is a disease. It makes cannibals out of men. Indeed Valtin's wife described in a painting one communist leader as a cannibal. Even Valtin is astounded that man can act kindly toward a few comrades and be only cruel and ruthless to the rest of the world. A mystery still resides in the book, how do men get this way? How can the trade unionist be degraded into a protagonist of communist tactics and strategy?

LEVITON STRIKERS GET HOPE FROM MRS. ROOSEVELT

(Continued from page 126)

things I wouldn't have known otherwise. Therefore, my interest is in the women in the movement. Because of this, I feel a great interest in education throughout the country. I worked with Hilda Smith on her programs on worker's education throughout the country. I always ask everybody what they are doing in the work projects. I get funny answers. They say that they thought it was a dangerous subject. I said it doesn't seem that way to me. We must have education and the ability of the people to understand the whole problem.

"We should have projects to study the employees' problems and I wish we had employers' educational projects too.

"One day a group at school across the river came over and we had a picnic together. They asked me questions for nearly two hours. I don't know how much they got out of it, but I got a great deal of understanding of the things they are learning. And I have found that going through the country and talking to the people who are doing things, and I do talk to people who have done all things, farmers, sharecroppers, people down South, is really very educational.

"The important thing is to try to learn what conditions are throughout the country as a whole, and what the people are really thinking and what they are striving for.

"I think as I look over the last few years, the thing that gives me the most hope for the future is the fact that on the whole, people are standing together, people are working for the good of a group, not just for themselves, and when we learn that, I think we are going to find that we can move forward faster and faster.

"I think if those of us who are employers would learn that it is through cooperation

that we would achieve more—that through stating our problems and asking people to work with us to solve them that we really get somewhere.

"But that requires constant education for all of us, and I think we ought to bring all we can into really understanding the problems that are before the nation as a whole and as they effect our own particular situation.

"We ought to try to solve the problems in our situation so that we can be more helpful in the solution of the problems that face the nation. We find ourselves at a serious moment in the history of the world. We face problems not only as citizens of the United States; we face them as part of the entire world. The greatest thing we can get out of the present crisis is to develop the habit of working together and realizing that whatever happens is going to affect us all. And so, I want to leave you this morning and express my gratitude to you for having stood together to gain those things, materially and spiritually, that will make life for your group richer and more productive.

"I hope the day will come when all the people of this country will understand that cooperation will bring us greater happiness, and will bring us in the end a better life for the whole country and enable us to exert a greater influence on the world as a whole."

After hearing the address of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the officers and members of Local Union No. B-3 feel confident and are determined to bring about a satisfactory settlement of this strike, despite the many obstacles placed in the path of its progress.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 135)

so we feel that the auxiliary movement is growing slowly but surely.

We have several new members to start the New Year, and new life is what any organization needs to prosper.

CHARLOTTE AUSTIN,
Press Secretary.

GRAND COULEE

(Continued from page 121)

can be liquidated in 50 years with a surplus of \$144,500,000 available.

The Consolidated Builders, Inc., spent a million dollars in building a modern town to house a portion of its 5,000 employees. This town is located on a gently sloping side of the river about one-half mile below the dam site. This is a completely equipped town with water supply, hospital, dormitories, fire halls and administrative buildings. Another town, Mason City, also erected by the company, houses employees and business interests of the company. Coulee Dam is the government town on the west side of the river.

TOURISTS ENJOY SPECTACLE

Thousands of visitors are attracted to this great enterprise every year. There are a number of good hotels in the vicinity. The tourists come from every state in the Union even though the dam itself is located in a rather remote region of the Columbia basin, sometimes known as desert territory. The dam is 90 miles northwest of Spokane and 150 miles southwest of the Canadian border. The head of the dam is adjusted so that the

inland lake backed up by the structure will not interfere with the Columbia River on the Canadian side of the border.

IMPORTANT DEFENSE PLANT

(Continued from page 129)

periods as follows: Ten hours to bring the furnace and parts up to the proper temperature, 30 hours at 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit and 10 hours for the parts to cool sufficiently to permit unloading from the containers. Production is expedited by withdrawing the furnace from the first station at the end of 40 hours and moving it over the second station whose three receptacles have been loaded in the interim. By the time the first three receptacles and their parts have cooled, the furnace has brought the second station parts up to heat. Consequently, no furnace time is lost in loading, unloading or cooling.

Accurate temperature control is maintained by an electric eye—similar to the devices used to open doors in modern railroad stations and buildings—which is sensitive to variations of one degree of heat. The slightest change in temperature deflects a light beam normally focused on a selenium cell causing a flow of electric current which operates the controls to increase the temperature as required.

Nitriding of the cylinder barrels is confined to the bore or interior wall surface. To prevent the process from affecting the exterior, into which cooling fins must later be machined, this portion before nitriding is plated with tin which will not react chemically with the nitrogen liberated from the ammonia vapor. Similarly, the hubs of gears are tin-plated to retain a relative "softness" of these areas for greater flexibility while the teeth are hardened for resistance to wear.

For Presentation or Birthday Present CHAIN TIE CLASP

Emblem 10 kt. gold; clasp and chain—
Heavy quality gold filled



Price \$4.00 including box

Order From

G. M. Bugniazet
International Secretary
1200 Fifteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

The installation in Plant No. 2 of the new nitriding equipment for the processing of cylinders has enabled the Wright Aeronautical Corporation to devote its original battery of furnaces at Plant No. 2—first installations of its type in the aviation industry—to the nitriding of the gears and other comparatively small parts.

HIGH-PRICED EDUCATION OF THURMAN ARNOLD

(Continued from page 123)

bers, but loses or fails to get for them the work opportunities without which all else is sheer abstraction?

Mr. Arnold's stubborn insistence that jobs are not a legitimate object of a labor union is even less excusable in view of the express provisions of law to which the Supreme Court's opinion directed attention, and to which his attention had been continuously and repeatedly directed by organized labor and by non-partisan and respected legal authorities, and which it was his duty to know. It would perhaps have served Arnold's interests better had he been able to ignore various legislative provisions indefinitely.

But if logic alone failed to impress him, perhaps the authority of the Supreme Court will be more effective. For though the indictment mentioned only Section 1 of the Sherman Act, Justice Frankfurter pointed out that, "Here we must consider not merely the Sherman Law but the related enactments which entered into the decision of the district court." The related enactments were the Clayton and the Norris-La Guardia Acts. Surely Arnold had heard of these before? Had he given them consideration he could have saved himself much trouble. And he would have been substantially less of a nuisance generally, and the Department of Justice and the courts might have employed their resources more effectively in eliminating monopolistic restraints of commerce.

Had Arnold, for example, considered the Clayton Act he would have found, as did Justice Frankfurter, that Section 20 prohibits the restraining or enjoining by court order of any person or persons "from terminating any relation of employment," or "from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means to do so," or "from peacefully communicating information," or "from ceasing to patronize." Had he logically related these activities enumerated in the Clayton Act he would have seen that they were the same as those described in the indictment. Then, reading further in Section 20 of the Clayton Act, he would have come to this very meaningful and not too difficult to understand passage:

NOR SHALL ANY OF THE ACTS
SPECIFIED IN THIS PARAGRAPH
BE CONSIDERED OR HELD TO BE
VIOLATIONS OF ANY LAW OF THE
UNITED STATES.

It does not seem unreasonable to expect that a high administrative official of the government should be able to draw the conclusion which necessarily follows from these premises on his own individual judgement, or at least with the aid of his staff of 200 attorneys. Yet Arnold brought the case all the way to the Supreme Court to be told that

if such conduct does not violate any law of the United States, then it does not violate the Sherman Act.

His excuse, perhaps, is that he, Thurman Arnold, had so often said that jurisdictional strikes are illegal that he had convinced himself by his own forceful, persuasive eloquence—an eloquence which he may well find irresistible. Nevertheless, Arnold is, or should be, aware of the distinction between legislative and administrative powers. He should have known without the aid of a Supreme Court Justice that the legality of an "alleged restraint under the Sherman Act," as observed by Justice Stone in his separate and concurring opinion, "is not affected by characterizing the strike, as this indictment does, as 'jurisdictional' or as not within the 'legitimate object of a labor union.'"

In attempting to establish the illegality of the defendants' conduct in the argument before the Supreme Court, the Department of Justice invoked as authority the decision in the case of Duplex v. Deering. This effort is doubly interesting.

First, because that case was decided more than 10 years before the enactment of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and was one of the cases giving rise to the passage of that Act. The law of that decision therefore had no application to the present case.

Second, it was in the Duplex case that Justice Brandeis registered one of the great and historic dissents, concurred in by Justices Holmes and Clarke, under which, in his newspaper propaganda campaigns, Arnold pretends to be governed in his selection of matters for prosecution. It was there that Justice Brandeis, in defending the legality of labor's right to refuse to handle unfair materials, said: "May not all with a common interest join in refusing to expend their labor upon articles whose very production constitutes an attack on their standards of living and the institution which they are convinced supports it?"

It was on November 19, 1939—the day on which he first announced to the world the "five types of unreasonable restraints" he had decided were criminal—that Thurman Arnold stated prosecutions would be based on conduct that goes "beyond even the dissenting opinions of the Supreme Court which recognize a broader scope for the legitimate activities of labor than do the majority opinions." It was then that he had assured labor and the public that the Department of Justice would not prosecute "practices which can be justified even under the dissenting opinions of the United States Supreme Court."

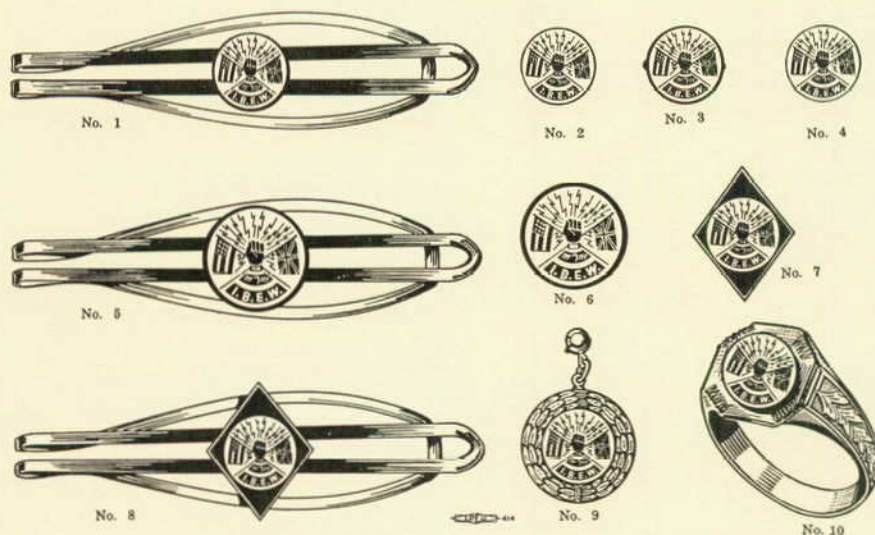
In spite of these assurances, however, in

actual practice the Department invokes the majority opinion and ignores the minority opinion which it admits is the sounder one and which, because of subsequent legislation, is now the law. Maybe labor is not supposed to notice such flagrant inconsistencies.

In the meantime, the education of Thurman Arnold is proceeding in other federal courts. Possibly one of the most unusual sidelights of this campaign is that never before in the history of man has society been put to such effort and expense, and such cluttering up of its courts, in order to correct the misapprehensions of one of its own administrative officials. What a tribute to the patience and tolerance of democracy! Only it seems that labor is being required to bear more than its fair share of the cost of his education. As Arnold, himself, said in a public address as recently at January 27, 1940, irresponsible prosecutions under the Sherman Act have the potential power of crippling the entire labor movement. "Even if labor wins," he said, "the cost of defense is staggering."

In the Chicago case, the indictment charged a violation of the Sherman Act because the defendants sought to protect their jobs which were being threatened as a result of the introduction of new technological methods. The engineers' union saw the likelihood that many of the jobs which had been a part of their undisputed jurisdiction might go to the teamsters' union members under the new methods. With the intention of defending their members' jobs, then, the engineers' union advised employers that if their members were displaced from their traditional occupations a strike would be called. For these activities the Department of Justice had the union officers and the local unions indicated for a conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Act because—the now hackneyed

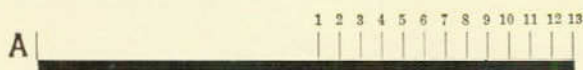
ENAMELED EMBLEMATIC JEWELRY FOR I. B. E. W. MEMBERS



(All Cuts actual size)

TO FIND FINGER SIZE FOR RING

Use narrow strip of paper or string and fit around finger. Place strip on this scale, one end at "A." The scale number reached by other end of strip indicates size. Then enter the size with order.



No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp	\$.80
No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	.85
No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.60
No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.60
No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.00
No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.50
No. 8—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	2.25
No. 9—10 kt. Gold Vest Slide Charm	4.00
No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring	9.00

Order from

G. M. Bugniazet, Secretary

1200 Fifteenth St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.

KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



● **AUDELS HANDY BOOK OF ELECTRICITY**
For Engineers, Electricians, Students and all interested in Electricity. A quick, simplified, ready reference, giving complete instruction and practical information. Easy to understand. A reliable authority and a handy helper that answers your questions.

● **INSIDE TRADE INFORMATION ON**
The Rules and Laws of Electricity—Maintenance of Machinery—A. C. and D. C. Motors—Armature Winding and Repair—Wiring Diagrams—House Lighting—Power Wiring—Cable Splicing—Meters—Batteries—Transformers—Elevators—Electric Cranes—Railways—Bells—Sign Flashers—Telephone—Ignition—Radio Principles—Refrigeration—Air Conditioning—Oil Burners—Air Compressors—Welding, and many Modern Applications explained so you can understand. **READ FOR PROFIT!**



Get this assistance for yourself, simply fill in and mail the **FREE COUPON** below.

THEO. AUDEL & CO., 49 West 23rd Street, New York
Please send me "Audels Handy Book of Practical Electricity" for free examination. If satisfactory, I will send you \$1 in 7 days, then \$1 monthly until \$4 is paid. Otherwise I will return it.
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Reference _____ **EE**

false conclusion—"the acts performed by the defendants were not intended to promote or effectuate any legitimate or normal object of a labor union."

Thus, if the program conceived out of Arnold's reservoir of ignorance were accepted, union competition for jobs would be a crime, in spite of the fact that Arnold's chief responsibility is to remove the restraints which prevent industrial competition.

Arnold's conception of the solution of the profound social maladjustments which come from technological changes would require workmen to suffer the loss of their livelihood without any opportunity of going to their own defense and without any social mechanism to insure the equitable settlement of conflicting legitimate rights.

On the basis of existing legislation and the judicial precedent established in comparable cases, Judge Sullivan of the federal district court for the Northern District of Illinois dismissed the indictment. "It is the legitimate and normal objective of a labor union to prevent dismissal of any of its members," he said. "There appears to be nothing unreasonable in these demands, and only lawful means seem to have been used to accomplish them."

While Thurman Arnold continues to emit blasts which, if believed, reflect discredit on labor, the press applauds him and, by giving streaming headlines to all labor disputes, distorts the issues. But, either Arnold has succeeded in kidding the press, or the press is kidding the public. In spite of the generous appropriations which Congress has voted for the prosecution of monopoly, and in spite of the multiplied staff of the Anti-trust Division, the growth of monopoly accelerates. The chief counsel of the Federal Trade Commission, W. T. Kelley, testifying only last month before the Monopoly Committee, said that attempts to prevent corporate mergers of competing units had "completely failed." He indicated the steel, cement, petroleum, aluminum, and rubber industries as examples of the fact that the "concentration of economic power has gone unchecked for 26 years."

It would probably be expecting too much to hope for effective work from the Anti-trust Division in that direction.

CANADA MARCHES PROUDLY

(Continued from page 118)

certain terms placed at the disposal of the government the facilities and machinery of the trade union movement. Advice and ideas were offered looking to the more equitable and efficient development of the nation's facilities. The conference with the government was friendly and cordial and some of our proposals were accepted, but most of them were not, although serious consideration was promised. As we look back it is noticeable that those proposals of ours which found favor were those in which our principles and usages were sacrificed.

The country started marshalling its forces. For a time there was some confusion. Then order began to develop and Canada came into its stride.

The shipbuilding industry which had been lying dormant suddenly sprang into life. The construction industry was called upon tremendously. It was faced with what appeared to be a serious shortage of skilled men. The trades unions scurried around and looked up their old mem-

bers. Men who never hoped again to participate in industry were brought back. Organized labor was the only medium that knew where to find these men and encourage them to return to their respective trades. In passing it must be said that these were the men whom industry was beginning to forget, the men whom industry was already relegating to the scrap heap. They rallied nobly.

Disputes began to develop. These were handled with despatch by labor almost entirely. The building trades organizations responded generously. Air instruction schools, camps, hutments, factories began to spring up like magic. The same situation was also true in all other industries. Labor assisted without stint. Wherever the situation demanded, hours were extended, many customs were for the time being set aside voluntarily so that production might come into full swing. The grand total of orders placed by the D. of M. & S. rose to 1,105 million dollars. To a nation of 13,000,000 this is a lot of money.

The following table will give some idea of the speed with which Canada readapted itself and met the situation:

Indices of Economic Activity: 1926 equals 100

	Sept. 1939	Sept. 1940	Per cent Increase
Physical volume of business	125.8	155.4	24
Industrial production	128.3	167.0	30
Manufacturing production	121.3	159.7	32
Iron & Steel production	98.2	242.9	148
Textile production	150.0	182.9	22
Construction	48.6	127.0	161

Shipbuilding is well ahead of schedule and some 15,000 men are employed in over 40 yards. The automobile industry is being tooled up to a productive capacity of 600 units per day. Some 300,000 military units have already been delivered.

Ten different sizes of shells are being produced and tooling is proceeding apace. In the immediate future this production will be up to 2,000,000 shells per month. Plants are in the course of being equipped for the production of aerial bombs, depth charges, smoke floats and pyrotechnics. The production of guns is developing rapidly and it is expected that by the end of the next two months every type of gun being used in this war will be made in Canada. Within the next three months we will be producing explosives and chemicals in 15 plants.

Labor is playing its part. Whenever and wherever labor was called to make concessions, those concessions were made. The Minister of Munitions and Supply, the Honourable C. D. Howe, in an address to Parliament, had this to say of labor:

"Organized labor has cooperated in extending working hours and in bringing incipient disputes to arbitration. I might interject at this point that we have received extraordinary cooperation from organized labor. Almost every week union leaders have written in and have asked if certain actions on their part would be beneficial. If we are in a position to write back to the effect that such actions would be beneficial to the war effort, I believe there have been no instances in which such action has not been taken by the organization affected."

While there is no desire to criticise unduly it is peculiar that labor has not yet been taken into the confidence of the government. The cooperation spoken of by the minister of munitions and supply has not been reciprocal. The government has created the National Labour Supply Council and apparently desires to leave the impression that this spells cooperation. This council is purely advisory, and it appears, is much in the same position as the husband to the wife, of whom he said, "One word from me and she does as she pleases." Just what this council is to accomplish is not clear, at least to labor. To make the situation more confusing, the government created the Inter-Departmental Committee on Labour Coordination. Apparently this is also an appeasement. Just what is to be co-ordinated is, as yet, a profound mystery. On this committee there is not one member of organized labor. Some 35 boards and directors (including a director of labor relations), some of them containing as high as half a dozen subsidiary committees or Crown-owned companies, have been created.

In many cases the boards control the lives and activities of workmen. In no case, except in the case of the National Labour Supply Council, which as has been pointed out is a purely advisory, has the government seen fit to appoint a representative of labor on any board or even to consult with labor regarding the personnel or their functions. Yet on the National Labour Supply Council the personnel has been equally divided between the representatives of labor and business. The only board or council which is set up ostensibly for labor is given as much to directors of business as to labor, but not so with the other boards. On them labor is entirely ignored. As a matter of fact there is evidence which leads us to believe that quite a number of the men on these boards and directorates hold a hostility to labor exceeded only by their hostility to Hitler and the rest are mostly indifferent. Labor should have a place on all boards and councils wherever the activities of the working men are affected. Labor has as much if not more at stake than have those who are taken into the confidence of the government. By this I do not want to leave the impression that the government is, in any particular, hostile to labor. As yet labor has experienced no difficulty in getting grievances before competent authority. However, I would not like to say that we get them all settled.

There does now appear evidence to the effect that, in some quarters, industry engaged on war work and unfortunately aided in some quarters of government, advantage is being taken of these voluntary emergency actions and attempts are being made to make them permanent and to use the war emergency to press the advantage. The government, generally speaking, it would seem, is displaying a benevolent patronage towards labor. Labor has not been taken into the confidence of the government.

Labor does not want patronage. Labor does not want special privilege. By the same token labor does not agree that ability to create profits and dividends constitutes any special qualifications because of which the possessor is considered of superior caliber.

In spite of the handicaps faced by labor there is no feeling of depression. Nor are there any qualms of conscience. There is a duty before us. We face it unflinchingly and at the same time we will continue our struggle for our proper place in the scheme of things, and we are extremely satisfied that our efforts will contribute in no small proportion to the successful conclusion of this struggle and the assurance that democracy shall not pass from the earth.

L. U. 255—	79608 79617	L. U. 303—	767219 767221	L. U. 349—(Cont.)	419251 419410 420001 420750 421351 421370 558143 558150 816236 816447	L. U. 397—	72121 72127 144531 144600 616501 616568	L. U. 444—	439061 439081	L. U. 499—	331934 331935 947644 947647 975929 976052	L. U. 564—	229985 229998
256—	398557 398590 595078 595091	B-304—	273001 273152 B 294751 294792 622736	350—	168023 168024 422206 422224	398—	430925 430934 711271 711351	B-446—	B 297087 297090 779601 779611	504—	334033 334063	565—	B 313201 605578 605575 765293 765266
257—	193745 193746 935346 935373	B-305—	42079 42080 285561 285590	351—	113230 113243	400—	18332 18333 319870 319909	B-447—	B 323207 323220 B 337226 597479 597483 750829 750853	505—	356122 356250 417751 418018 612978 613050 726269 726425	B-566—	754668 754681
B-258—	411440 411476 B 757557 757569	B-306—	28356 28359 710453 710511	352—	65251 65420 659161 659250 617610 617620	401—	196172 196174 761180 761217	B-448—	896260 896269	506—	120601 120630 405598 405600	567—	429545 429548 718361 718366 723127 723192
259—	465277 465282 787435 787462	307—	101701 101730 116974 117000 230913 230926	353—	102495 102528 326511 326660 355889 356250 900751 900774	403—	319231 396787 486889 486910	449—	857060 857081	508—	414123 414489 436825 436870 567406 567445	568—	454829 454873 609156 609165
B-260—	396019 396020 B 737458 737480 758628 758655	308—	88030 88034 378347 378437 751399 751490	B-354—	59321 59380 193500 193501	404—	121848 121904 568980 568981	450—	435313 435324 771249 771319	509—	71417 71419 278558 278570	B-569—	B 275832 275835 413212 413247 501001 501110 730516 730770 939548 939600
262—	47226 47250 98251 98280 350681 350730	B-263—	19025 19091 B 63320 63333 174539 174542 B 286042 286058 219461 219496 409170 409181 483417 483992	B-355—	776917 776944	405—	72001 72061 149581 149583 270959 270962 663721 663750	451—	426167 426173 774514 774532	511—	431890 431896 701426 701475	B-570—	175577 271880 B 271874 (Mem.) 749378 749397
265—	172534 172549 651717 651738	B-264—	174539 174542 B 286042 286058 219461 219496 409170 409181 483417 483992	357—	285046 292995 388681 388686 978888 978959	406—	297497 297520	452—	615163 775699 775699 775733	512—	63441 63460	571—	384972 384981
B-265—	172534 172549 651717 651738	311—	819261 819347	358—	278941 278958 333578 333629 361246 361500 471751 471957	407—	72001 72061 149581 149583 270959 270962 663721 663750	453—	53970 53977 B 263256 263300 740122 740197	513—	766454 766487	572—	20537 20578 B 740172 740176
B-266—	B 261829 262029 B 346176 346200 B 349801 349897 643377 643393 772107 772156	312—	100501 100541 414274 414300	B-359—	317401 317402 631076 631089 757084 757088	408—	72001 72061 149581 149583 270959 270962 663721 663750	454—	774494 774517	514—	600521 600526 953302 953341	573—	56631 56652 205946 205947
268—	299173 299238 261918 261936	313—	719491 719602	B-360—	152251 152348 B 253322 253324 499360 499500 640075 640089	409—	878473 878545 B 139585 139587 B 174321 174420 445133 445162	455—	33001 33032 268504 268506 (Orig.)	515—	58754 58762	574—	645233 645247 993887 994127
269—	619639 619687	B-316—	19721 19772 B 324715 324722 B 339051	361—	95255 95330 559286 559349	410—	41149 57751 231725 231750 253069 253102	456—	614199 614250	516—	600521 600526 953302 953341	575—	300225 300234
271—	224671 224688 513538 513626	317—	391727 391790 423216 423234	362—	957884 957941	411—	61290 61299 147973 147973 220299 220375	457—	122446 122482 556457 556458	517—	46889 46899 99027 99054	576—	271217 271221 846807 846834
B-272—	B 721067 721076	318—	473798 473844	363—	321263 321286	412—	57751 57778 231725 231750 253069 253102	458—	508076 508105	518—	142501 142515 244293 244500 626278 626294	577—	271217 271221 846807 846834
B-274—	417319 417323 B 760530 760539	319—	88181 88190	364—	48031 48074	413—	41149 57751 231725 231750 253069 253102	459—	992301 992320	519—	750803 750837	578—	269703 269733
275—	615276 615311 984145 984154	320—	268712 268713 399005 399024 445918 445948	365—	48031 48074	414—	242408 242409 248406 248410 405318 405324 B 734734 734738 872078 872220	460—	55741 55747 B 167887 168227 B 275953 275964 524020 524226	520—	196794 196796 861438 861544	579—	140860 140873 435246 435319 873431 873525
278—	29090 29096 666351 666395	321—	412706 412714	366—	410348 410376	415—	41149 57751 231725 231750 253069 253102	461—	599300 599300 755052 755058	521—	400574 400581	580—	246632 246635 976535 976555
B-279—	B 314118 417610 625365 625365 B 760808 760828	322—	1875 720244 720354	367—	226154 226265 279887 279897 403818 403847	416—	700655 700674	462—	134912 134923	522—	44682 44686 352400 352493	581—	993046 993062
280—	311131 311139 749967 749997	323—	1875 720244 720354	B-369—	152251 152348 B 253322 253324 499360 499500 640075 640089	417—	700655 700674	463—	408238 408249	523—	44682 44686 352400 352493	582—	61916 61948 73607 73608
281—	80036 80062 252519 252521	324—	770451 770550	370—	770579 770592	418—	700655 700674	464—	290539 290541 570328 570340 B 738821 738866 980665 980870	524—	394325 394351	583—	140860 140873 435246 435319 873431 873525
B-283—	781361 781370	325—	496161 496220 628060 628064 773435 773473	371—	69061 69064 771504 771520	419—	700655 700674	465—	877654 877719	525—	400574 400581	584—	246632 246635 976535 976555
284—	6657 6658 663518 663540	B-327—	15146 15169 731445 731446	372—	260519 260562 B 276371 276371 B 870513 870545	420—	700655 700674	466—	856134 856151 B 879291 879322	526—	246901 246944 657151 657245 766330 766350	585—	920821 920867
B-287—	B 316547 316699 629851 629854 B 741003 741091 755551 755554	326—	280691 337195 337240	373—	570458 46808 46832 280089 280090	421—	700655 700674	467—	739010 739058	527—	46226 562414 562433	586—	408660 408665 403351 403380
B-288—	52651 52653 B 298476 298483 678329 678379	327—	222652 222660 406997 407073 779145 779242	374—	79821 79825 570458 46808 46832 280089 280090	422—	700655 700674	468—	153561 153600 646361 646385 799899 799910	528—	457231 457280	587—	105001 105008 320160 320171 753841 753900
B-289—	121516 121530 B 215253 215254 B 348603 348604 649068 649073	B-330—	136658 136669	375—	12624 12627 915037 915077 961231 961249	423—	700655 700674	469—	11513 11514 726978 727068	529—	457231 457280	588—	905451 905620
290—	521311 521329	331—	684911 684949	376—	387067 387077	424—	700655 700674	470—	316096 316102 632608 632656	530—	457231 457280	589—	905451 905620
291—	58844 58846 841626 841650	332—	28613 28614 622055 622058 806537 806548	377—	275367 275373 495146 495210	425—	700655 700674	471—	400736 400743	531—	411649 411685 425612 425643	590—	408660 408665 403351 403380
B-292—	23506 23847 B 295844 295847 338079 338112 667890 667890 B 898706 898721	333—	78772 78974	378—	387067 387077	426—	700655 700674	472—	400736 400743	532—	411649 411685 425612 425643	591—	408660 408665 403351 403380
293—	116270 116282	334—	391047 391061	379—	275367 275373 495146 495210	427—	700655 700674	473—	400736 400743	533—	411649 411685 425612 425643	592—	408660 408665 403351 403380
296—	731840 731845	B-337—	593590 734292 734299	380—	912839 912849	428—	700655 700674	474—	400736 400743	534—	411649 411685 425612 425643	593—	408660 408665 403351 403380
B-297—	246601 246610 656551 656560 (Orig.)	338—	139788 139800 159751 159786 168999 169006	381—	203215 203226 722403 722443	429—	700655 700674	475—	400736 400743	535—	411649 411685 425612 425643	594—	408660 408665 403351 403380
B-300—	599718 599792 768033 768106	339—	703830 703953	382—	203215 203226 722403 722443	430—	700655 700674	476—	400736 400743	536—	411649 411685 425612 425643	595—	408660 408665 403351 403380
301—	58532 755661 755672	B-343—	17459 17476 B 720707 720716	383—	656857 656861 758553 758572	431—	700655 700674	477—	400736 400743	537—	411649 411685 425612 425643	596—	408660 408665 403351 403380
B-302—	B 274332 274334 366155 366348 390946 390949 589087 589193	B-344—	116737 116757	384—	656857 656861 758553 758572	432—	700655 700674	478—	400736 400743	538—	411649 411685 425612 425643	597—	408660 408665 403351 403380
		B-347—	338817 338824 732544 732632	385—	656857 656861 758553 758572	433—	700655 700674	479—	400736 400743	539—	411649 411685 425612 425643	598—	408660 408665 403351 403380
		348—	123145 721252 721402	386—	656857 656861 758553 758572	434—	700655 700674	480—	400736 400743	540—	411649 411685 425612 425643	599—	408660 408665 403351 403380
		349—	319901 320250	387—	656857 656861 758553 758572	435—	700655 700674	481—	400736 400743	541—	411649 411685 425612 425643	600—	408660 408665 403351 403380
				388—	656857 656861 758553 758572	436—	700655 700674	482—	400736 400743	542—	411649 411685 425612 425643	601—	408660 408665 403351 403380
				389—	656857 656861 758553 758572	437—	700655 700674	483—	400736 400743	543—	411649 411685 425612 425643	602—	408660 408665 403351 403380
				390—	656857 656861 758553 758572	438—	700655 700674	484—	400736 400743	544—	411649 411685 425612 425643	603—	408660 408665 403351 403380
				391—	656857 656861 758553 758572	439—	700655 700674	485—	400736 400743	545—	411649 411685 425612 425643	604—	408660 408665 403351 403380
				392—	656857 656861 758553 758572	440—	700655 700674	486—	400736 400743	546—	411649 411685 425612 425643	605—	408660 408665 403351 403380
				393—	656857 656861 758553 758572	441—	700655 700674	487—	400736 400743	547—	411649 411685 425612 425643	606—	408660 408665 403351 403380
				394—	656857 656861 758553 758572	442—	700655 700674	488—	400736 400743	548—	411649 411685 425612 425643	607—</	

L. U. B-609—(Cont.)	L. U. 664—	L. U. 704—	L. U. 761—(Cont.)	L. U. B-816—	L. U. B-876—	L. U. 934—(Cont.)
417499 417500	83609 83613 835815 835890	849580 849623	392941 392985	427456 427461 971443 971540	B 264751 265142 B 280710 280775	748411 748421
264716 715003 715086 958212 958214	665— 928576 928635 990845 990846	B-706— B 722521 722525 782907 782931	403662 403675	817— 40551 40865 94203 94207	B 338527 338544 502786 602994 565096 565115	B-935— B 262501 262537 B 287724 287726 B 344986 345000 565382 565387 791724 791729
611— 622984 622987 972979 973089	666— 724033 724118	707— 18048 18049 104401 104415 146689 146700 753438 753443	B-763— 250161 250164 B 510162 510171 553298 553355	B-818— B 183067 183119 B 325326 325327 966141 966176	877— 576151 576163	B-936— B 236350 236352 407313 407317
612— 384846 384853	B-667— B 163070 163260 B 272887 272888 925148 925338	708— 148510 148606 163395	764— 173491 173530 242315 242331	819— 33757 33769	881— 159001 159045 35244 35250	937— 952354 592372
614— 142101 142131	668— 322581 322583 972437 972460	709— 122938 122958	765— 109692 109717 696672 696750 962251 962327	820— 145146 145150	882— 309987 309988 758347 758372	939— 658351 658364
B-616— 576811 576814 776442 776497	669— 89793 884214 884250	710— 119101 119102 730789 730800	B-766— 131068 131075	822— 925359 925450	884— 119117 119127	942— 220756 220777 420163
617— 621278 621313 150751 150852 746208 746250	670— 137605 137616	B-711— 17512 17633 284674 284692 B 311471 311472	767— 432250 432252 672192 672269 788181 788186	823— 305147 469769 469806	885— 30833 30835 69751 59835 110239 110250	B-943— B 750784 750787
618— 121015 121200 247201 247310 282714 282717	B-671— 335786 335854	712— 62839 62847 171537 171554	768— 71294 71330	824— 99625 99642	886— 637023 637078	B-945— B 978227 978252
619— 746321 746329	B-673— 561493 561506	714— 62839 62847 171537 171554	770— 81825 81826 624405 624478	831— 730111 730118	887— 281086 281088 448841 448842 825320 825424	B-947— B 759414 759439 760744 760755
621— 437654 437682	674— 452132 452207	715— 740006 740015	771— 598708 598715 963795 963832	B-833— B 91648 91781 B 266982 266983 555762 555764 733112 733125	888— 419871 756524 756540	948— 367295 367324 562785 562786 748294 748326
B-624— 78001 78054 B 311418 317989 318000 B 756325 756328 760268	B-675— 27340 27343 B 30026 447767 601459 601500 44255 44332 605049 605122	716— 289501 289872 332346 332348 350241 350250 888081 888450	B-773— 13261 774195 774257	B-835— 618801 618824 777317 777368	889— 63001 63134 804742 804750	B-949— B 48476 48557 76872 77455 B 296705 296706 391646 391760
625— 395851 395872	677— 20257 20262 416747 416778	717— 189636 189689 452547 452553	775— 585265 585293	B-837— B 814915 814948 983110 893125	890— 266057 402468 402486 951079 951082	B-951— 414954 414960 B 742501 742512 B 756882 756900
626— 519838 519845	678— 466920 466969	718— 189636 189689 452547 452553	776— 296355 296363 904610 904758	838— 208402 879893 879916	891— 963997 964005	B-952— 563589 563590 919242 919246 947707 947733
628— 312350 312351 404963 404987	679— 761331 761342	719— 118561 118610 579819 579822	777— 644559 644560 746997 747015	840— 61865 145672 145686	892— 779262 779284	953— 156751 156986 623919 624000
629— 709631 709680	680— 45693 45697 123026 123045	720— 232146 963073 963152	779— 417212 417281 614063 614095	842— 909757 909767	896— 422391 422399 724814 724901	B-954— 251101 B 351901 658651 658667
630— 271665 271676	681— 423746 423768	B-721— 292929 292930 662016 662046	780— 431185 431188 903925 904037	B-843— 63751 63805 255749 255750	898— 419641 419647 750546 750582	956— 716266 716270
631— 7873 128495 128509 507299 507356	682— 292929 292930 662016 662046	B-723— 213751 213789 335496 335502 999461 999750	781— 752584 752601	B-846— 409648 409666 884714 884943	900— 563389 563408	B-955— 138109 138110 692347 692352 589225 589259
632— 152699 152700 209896 209898 755851 755890	683— 776728 776819	724— 100764 100765 257890 257988 897192 897353	782— 756171 756184	847— 622224 622309	902— 586667 586668 887350 887380	B-960— 511733 511742
633— 546610 546678	B-684— 225006 225007 426413 426425 885830 885861	725— 117154 171159 843301 843303	783— 525287 525319	849— 437690 437694 725611 725826 908401 908498	903— 128518 128547 274695 274710	B-962— 145341 145362 B 850431 850500
634— 232449 232479 254331 254332	685— 972036 972063	726— 301540 398765 398791	784— 223797 223799 981174 981230	850— 32907 32911 511118 511149	906— 102901 102924 633451 633484	B-965— 100726 100732 B 108647 108667 B 116372 116388 B 117049 117055 B 117809 117822 B 118639 118656 B 119319 119331 B 120087 120095 B 120851 120869 B 122398 122419 B 123103 123125 B 123793 123799 B 124573 124591 B 125315 125328 B 126798 126816 B 127549 127560 B 128340 128354 B 129069 129079 B 291511 291512 429285 429295
B-636— 324288 324308	686— 71748 71750 614798 614821	727— 171154 171159 843301 843303	785— 410025	851— 584870 584872 744797 744807 950588 950604	907— B 1931 1969 708130 708147	B-966— 611657 611690
B-640— 413294 413319 585945 585960 945034 945091	687— 110637 110678	728— 301540 398765 398791	786— 42950 43158 338665 338704	852— 587583 587586 782034 782084	908— 103201 103223 633821 633847	B-969— B 196722 196746 B 728697 728700
643— 257066 948686 948731	688— 71748 71750 614798 614821	729— 301540 398765 398791	B-788— 130725 130733	854— 241200 241240	909— B 234704 234708 783710 783750	972— 607719 607727
644— 24803 24872 227406 227408 482439 482441	689— 110637 110678	730— 301540 398765 398791	789— 794030 794035	855— 1991 2025	911— 817067 817164	B-973— B 284024 284031 416168 416185 422871
646— 761718 761742 160243 160244	690— 5574 5582 176251 176335 636616 636750	731— 433653 626303	790— 166857 765504 765519	856— 161740 161742 429273 429332 469011 469013	912— 483601 483630	B-975— 486441 486520 582640 582647
648— 799876	691— 5574 5582 176251 176335 636616 636750	B-730— 948089 948127	791— 709281 709353	857— 734945 734959	914— 895578 895604	B-979— B 276658 276659 400289 400303
649— 58501 58595 226181 226187	692— 288607 288614 327406 327407 475258 475329	733— 598096 598113 751415 751446	792— 220095 220249 475591 475687	858— 693588 693635	917— 556125 556126 783837 783849	B-980— B 257270 257277 361679 361695
650— 979586 979637	693— 417264 417279 579160	734— 133722 133757 947453 947836	794— 175773 175777 225751 225898 414923 414925 971170 971250	859— 86251 86290 690661 690750	918— 248401 248410 759895 759900	B-981— B 278017 278018
651— 318344 872406 872406	694— 490682 490702	B-735— B 351601 351610 420731 420734 622374 622399	B-795— 250037 250052	860— 122101 122122 135299 135300	919— 923389 923391	
652— 775371 775393	695— 119425 119470	736— 120505 120525	B-798— 435650 435673	861— 170854 170855 444894 445010 866389 866420	920— 247501 247511 657451 657461	
653— 18453 18480	696— 103814 103855 245140 245142	B-739— 423548 423578 582172 582184	800— 168480 474670 969154 969245	862— 170854 170855 444894 445010 866389 866420	921— 247501 247511 657451 657461	
654— 356726 356802 363184 363277 592557 592563	B-699— B 34220 34280 B 336693 336695 457662 457685	740— 400867 400876	801— 115742 115753 260215 260219	863— 422143 422154	922— 247501 247511 657451 657461	
B-655— B 93071 93105 908367 908407	700— 420977 421002 563912	B-746— 127274 127277 B 723253 723264	802— 761295 761302	864— 891944 892033	923— 247501 247511 657451 657461	
656— 155596 155650	701— 165612 165621 915914 915947	747— 959430 959526	806— 755330 755341	865— 10419 10420 85501 85539 691406 691500	924— 247501 247511 657451 657461	
B-657— B 249925 404926 404938	B-702— 18082 18180 22617 22910 89630 89640 108724 108740 135815 135827 226501 226582 239251 239277 B 279080 279082 206641	748— 424775 424780 821581 821681	807— 425314 425343	866— 311447 412590 412599	925— 247501 247511 657451 657461	
658— 743678 743691	703— 108724 108740 135815 135827 226501 226582 239251 239277 B 279080 279082 206641	B-749— B 283265 283267 B 499888 499945 515686 515892	B-808— 303093 303094 B 305731 305739 397259 397275	867— 311447 412590 412599	926— 247501 247511 657451 657461	
B-659— 15288 15740 389732 389746 398871 398902	704— 108724 108740 135815 135827 226501 226582 239251 239277 B 279080 279082 206641	750— 21049 21076	809— 123601 123605 742794 742800	868— B 93060 93067 B 133580 133772	927— 247501 247511 657451 657461	
660— 419180 419210 422199 422201	705— 108724 108740 135815 135827 226501 226582 239251 239277 B 279080 279082 206641	B-754— 130193 130200	811— 760086 760090	869— 175286 175290 373699 373749 B 454363 454408 482287 482301	928— 247501 247511 657451 657461	
661— 198189 198192 374643 374655	706— 108724 108740 135815 135827 226501 226582 239251 239277 B 279080 279082 206641	755— 772131 772140	812— 100802 100809 440333 440335	870— 907572 907611	929— 247501 247511 657451 657461	
662— 425075 767618 167660	707— 108724 108740 135815 135827 226501 226582 239251 239277 B 279080 279082 206641	756— 145806 145851 299436 299441	813— 818844 818989	871— 769706 769710	930— 247501 247511 657451 657461	
	708— 108724 108740 135815 135827 226501 226582 239251 239277 B 279080 279082 206641	757— 966787 966808	B-814— 175286 175290 373699 373749 B 454363 454408 482287 482301	872— 786918 786945	931— 247501 247511 657451 657461	
	709— 108724 108740 135815 135827 226501 226582 239251 239277 B 279080 279082 206641	758— 575610 575640	B-815— B 231019 380265 B 740710 740724	873— 114260 114273 420530 420537	932— 247501 247511 657451 657461	
	710— 108724 108740 135815 135827 226501 226582 239251 239277 B 279080 279082 206641	761— 277329 277333		874— 114260 114273 420530 420537	933— 247501 247511 657451 657461	
	711— 108724 108740 135815 135827 226501 226582 239251 239277 B 279080 279082 206641			875— 114260 114273 420530 420537	934— 247501 247511 657451 657461	

L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	MISSING	VOID	L. U.
B-981—(Cont.)	B-1048—	B-1116—	B-1168—(Cont.)	L. U.	L. U.	B-83—(Cont.)
478633 478639	B 181034 181150	B 261722 261724	B 749491 749503	26—	B 60863.	334985.
B-982—	B 437591 437798	B 632251 632251	B-1169—	187-190.	B-1—	B-95—
117751 117777	B 1049—	707061 707140	B 51305 51500	B-227—	B 60863.	57086, 096, 110,
556870 556950	B 50003 50005	757951 757951	B 324968 324988	B 341919.	61044, 61151,	136, 218,
751790 751950	B 139501 139902	B-1118—	B-1170—	B 754252, 257-	221, 264.	639570, 649.
949501 949578	B 995166 995250	150797 150801	B 343221 343222	260.	B 251308, 381,	B-98—
B-985—	B-1050—	B-1121—	B 761803 761862	256—	B 348027,	34114-115, 396,
B 183794 183808	B 43477 43492	B 341154 341155	1173—	595077.	409438,	339300, 604,
236108 236165	B-1052—	965776 965780	1174—	271—	582756,	422863,
581024 581026	B 894401 894426	1122—	420389 420397	224667-670,	647687,	B 976038.
945994	1054—	113929 113975	1175—	20084.	648068, 143.	107—
B-986—	638266	601675 601677	421582 421597	311130.	AJ 6296, 6300,	926675, 694,
B 762625 762631	801848 801864	B-1123—	639176 639179	622723-735.	96801.	749, 754, 782,
B-989—	B-1060—	B 36468 36575	998107	317—	DBM 1990,	802, 806.
B 265293	B 176481 176560	B 266617 266618	B-1176—	423210-215.	2044, 2049,	B-110—
B 742201 742289	B 97546 97551	B-1125—	B 197597 197641	225, 227, 230,	2449.	570066.
762308	B 268825 268860	B 94000 94061	B 327970	232.	H 3945.	122—
B 763484 763500	B-1062—	B 258446 258472	B-1177—	123138-144.	I 9766.	616056.
991—	B 332718 332719	B-1126—	122701 122702	69056-060.	10213, 9893.	B-124—
186723 186724	B 763825 763849	B 259297 259298	B 327659	31496.	OA 23044,	747329-330,
415258 415274	B-1063—	608851 608858	649651	348—	23795, 24472,	849128.
B-992—	B 183001 183020	751051 751056	B 736076 736156	371—	24588, 24939,	B-125—
B 260834 260837	B-1065—	B 826361 826410	1178—	390—	226, 282, 389,	596892, 975,
B 952281 952315	B 331588 331594	B-1127—	425732 425752	31496.	391, 415, 436,	597137, 398,
B-994—	B 990223 990277	735701 735715	639756	398149-150.	576, 577, 580,	523, 563, 584,
B 19804 19852	B-1067—	B 921999 922006	1180—	442—	587, 605, 608,	598734-737.
B 55644 55645	B 42481 42561	B-1129—	393951 393954	413271.	625, 812, 815,	B-130—
995—	B-1069—	B 892816 892840	B-1181—	426165-166.	1063, 1273,	178778, 945966,
615474 615591	B 99115 99120	B-1130—	412865 412874	480—	1368, 1373,	980, 946108,
777922 778041	B-1071—	B 98958 99434	B 758413 758415	528—	1570, 1577,	149.
996—	B 228001 228019	B 341594 341609	1183—	352482-492.	1661, 1690,	B-160—
393382 393394	B 271659 271663	B-1132—	395489 395501	531—	1702, 1748,	983957, 961.
B-997—	B 985419 985500	B 303359	610089 610093	425605-611.	1853, 1854,	164—
267781 267794	1072—	B 965727 965769	1186—	613-622, 624-	1957, 2307,	246023, 145-
B 331257 331258	B-1076—	B-1134—	759119 759150	642.	3204, 3827.	150, 878824.
519063 519077	B 102791 102878	B 319371 319377	873151 873175	442—	BF 5380.	177—
B-998—	B 273607	B 334311 334315	1187—	413271.	BL 7747, 7887,	428210, 497,
B 132885 132947	B-1078—	450939 450988	1188—	426165-166.	8015, 9239.	504, 513, 933,
B 300110 300116	B 890871 890925	120288 120300	1189—	11510-512.	BM 253.	429250, 270,
B-999—	B-1079—	B-1137—	61547 61628	528—	B 15577, 15579,	434031, 041.
B 729457 729468	216566 216592	B 962025 962059	397479 397500	531—	15592, 15827,	406, 757, 789-
B-1000—	B-1080—	1138—	451501 451575	531—	15888, 16145,	791, 798-799,
B 180143 180523	B 16970 17056	1136—	642185 642189	531—	16558, 16915,	884, 919.
B 307692 307721	B-1083—	1137—	B-1189—	531—	16941, 17283,	190—
B-1002—	B 977060 977211	1139—	B 971731 971825	531—	17285, 17634.	653534-535.
181430 181434	B-1084—	123171 123180	768245 768259	531—	B-3—	194—
B 251896 251905	B 253196 253200	1141—	B 345659 345664	531—	B 17638, 17647,	950544-545.
644863	B-1085—	170267 170275	B 745548 745576	531—	17699.	B-196—
964903 965039	1086—	336581 336750	1195—	531—	XG 80259.	B 54699,
B-1005—	B 983083 983118	729416 729470	772692 772699	531—	129012, 037.	B 123204, 208,
B 94865 94885	B-1088—	B-1143—	B-1196—	531—	B-9—	B 182270.
B 140389 140810	B 84602 84750	137300 137398	B 314791 314800	531—	B 925075.	B-202—
B-1006—	B 269251 269289	91617	1199—	531—	B 137774.	B 164431, 434,
B 90244 90451	B-1089—	103025 103034	375906 375910	531—	991728.	524, 548,
B-1007—	B 982101 982154	B-1145—	625976 625978	531—	B-23—	405795, 848,
B 111439 111500	1091—	824366 824380	773602 773628	531—	991728.	856, 620632,
B 265603 265605	B-1092—	B-1146—	B-1200—	531—	B-25—	647, 936762,
B-1010—	B 21575 21644	389238 389245	B 196090 196102	531—	902608.	773, 798, 805,
B 67283 67383	B 278875 278876	B-1147—	B-1201—	531—	203.	986150, 166,
B 86426 87600	B-1094—	57104 57105	B 195763 195775	531—	205—	203.
B-1015—	B 64068 64074	208501 208580	B-1202—	531—	484010.	211—
B 84852 84936	B 325312 325333	423591 423600	B 231001 231048	531—	56226.	213—
B 225419 225423	1095—	154459 154495	B 315827 315841	531—	645707, 711,	714.
B-1018—	36043 36083	1151—	B 763099 763200	531—	99036, 195656.	B-236—
B 136609 136679	207487 207491	1152—	B-1203—	531—	B 727822.	243—
B 268841 268845	B-1097—	153787 153807	B 315938 315944	531—	119639.	B-244—
B-1019—	B 279759 279761	1153—	1204—	531—	66824, 837,	B 734169.
B 732227 732268	B 484884 484899	154099 154124	781681 781707	531—	734169.	B-246—
B-1020—	555651 655658	606764	419748 419834	531—	146002.	B-248—
B 748501 748520	B-1098—	B-1154—	626589 626617	531—	390457-458.	B-263—
1021—	B 40457 40500	31147 31172	1208—	531—	163794, 800,	733436.
751542 751559	B 69982 70011	123901 123954	436825 436870	531—	29079-080, 086,	B-287—
B-1022—	B 101251 101571	718475 718500	1209—	531—	666374, 376.	B 316570-571,
B 513491 513532	1099—	939721 939728	380402	531—	580, 604, 688,	629853,
1024—	767659 767661	103331 103337	(Orig.)	531—	B 741029, 085,	755553.
705380	35440 366372	B-1158—	628651 628670	531—	841628-629.	B-292—
771134 771137	B-1102—	B 99751 99786	753451 753513	531—	23506-508,	B 898706.
B-1026—	B 279978 279981	B-1159—	753174 753199	531—	589146.	B-302—
B 6465 6515	B 988907 988969	B 957704 957750	1211—	531—	308—	378364.
B 226869 226871	B-1104—	B 147766 147848	628951 628996	531—	B-309—	19085.
B-1027—	B 72559 972677	B 338516 338530	753751 753800	531—	445936.	321—
B 102077 102189	1105—	391805	1212—	531—	496204.	332—
B 333808	179169 179180	B-1160—	754951 755212	531—	806338, 367,	B-357—
1029—	B-1106—	B 873803 873806	1214—	531—	455, 460,	285046,
17139 926930 926949	B 257146 257149	B-1161—	120320 120331	531—	500, 544.	B 292994,
339222 339272	B 758257 758278	B 339983 339986	648459	531—	978944, 955-	
394771 394778	B-1107—	B 977573 977679	1215—	531—		
394951 394954	B 283825 283832	B-1162—	757390 757409	531—		
399668 399746	B 745838 745845	340247 748012 748045	1217—	531—		
399996 400200	1108—	B-1163—	244804 244942	531—		
400231 400330	631653 61978 61996	B 32190 32250	1218—	531—		
1032—	B-1109—	B 226501 226555	246001 246024	531—		
427714 427731	B 157051 157155	B 310768 310781	755270 755284	531—		
767867	B-1110—	B-1164—	1232—	531—		
B-1034—	B 109099 109152	B 87973 88044	119744 119781	531—		
B 110485 110523	B 300369 300374	B 142031 142984	648188 648191	531—		
B 244170 244172	B-1111—	B 341772 341773	B-1234—	531—		
B-1035—	B 234001 234094	B 764428 764443	B 214951 214965	531—		
B 83904 84000	B 260337 260338	B-1165—	B 348301 348326	531—		
B 232501 232579	501107 501139	B 177224 177266	1238—	531—		
1036—	511606 611608	B-1166—	102001 102044	531—		
770007 770018	B 984749 984750	B 135935 136029	633151 633208	531—		
1037—	B-1112—	B 342166 342167	B-1240—	531—		
365741 365850	B 236374 236854	B-1168—	B 318001 318012	531—		
B-1041—	B 323156 323171	B 342336 342349	1241—	531—		
B 101291 101540	1113—		246301 246319	531—		
B 228751 230110	601605 601614		656251 656284	531—		
B 260671 261000	718944 719107			531—		
B-1046—				531—		
386701 386727				531—		
1047—				531—		
925897 925928				531—		

L. U. B-357—(Cont.) 956. 367— 403844. B-369— 152282, 329- 330. 372— 260530, 532, 555, B 870527, 533. 379— 275368, 495182. 382— 203203, 215, 722420, 443. 384— 758558-561. B-391— B 288343, 352. 400— 319842. 405— 121858. B-412— B 174348, 357. 417— 61297. B-429— 450262, 975168. 430— 408206, 212. B-434— 405207. B-435— 650041. 438— 463938. 441— 546914, 951. B-446— 779611. B-447— 597482, 750838, 844. B-453— 740140, 147, 151, 155, 164. B-456— 33001. 457— 122471.	L. U. 458— 508100. 474— 980782. 479— 64636, 377, 798990, 799021, 023, 079,099. 480— 726994. 488— 900104. B-498— 760144. 547— 627460. 561— 345171-177. 567— 723146-147. B-569— 501062, 067, 106, 730584, 708, 939583. 574— 993914, 927, 936, 980, 988, 994028, 104, 118. 583— 117648-649. 586— 920866. 592— 320166, 753868, 876. 607— 169263. 610— 715023. --- 611— 973046, 066. 614— 142116, 128. 617— 621240. 632— 209896, 755858. 633— 546646.	L. U. 643— 948685, 689, 696, 698. 644— 227406. 653— 18471. 654— 592,560. 658— 743686. 666— 724057, 078, 088, 101, 103. 691— 176278-279. 697— 215414. B-699— 336693. 700— 420990. B-702— 89630. 712— 62843. 716— 289529, 551, 827, 888183. 717— 452552. 724— 257982. B-735— B 351605. 750— 921001, 004. 755— 772138. 756— 145846. 758— 575589. B-763— 553352. 765— 109703. 770— 624412. 784— 981221, 228. B-795— 250043.	L. U. 808— B 305731, 397264-265. 824— 99632. 854— 241212. 855— 2019. 861— 444934. 865— 691437. B-876— B 264949, 265013, 502850, 908. 902— 887365. B-905— B 138795. 908— 103211, 221, 633825, 838. 914— 895566. B-921— B-99763. 926— 875152. B-930— B 234313. 933— 577400-401. B-935— B 262529, B 287726. 942— 220771. B-954— 658666-667. B-949— 391648, B 48534. B-952— 947716. B-962— B 850443, 448. B-965— B 123105, 814642, 815297. B-982— 117751, 556890.	L. U. B-989— B 742205, 268. 996— 393388, 391. B-1000— B 180267. B-1002— 964977. B-1005— B 140527. B-1020— B 748502. 1021— 751551, 557-558. B-1027— B 102176. 1029— 926935. B-1031— 339227, 399670, 400241. B-1041— B 101496, B 230087. B-1049— B 139588. 1054— 801848. B-1085— B 761451, 464. B-1088— B 84682, B 269262, 265. B-1089— B 982043. B-1097— 655653, 657. 1101— 366364. B-1130— B-98987-989. 1141— 336637, 170262. B-1154— 31161, 171, 123947, 718487, 939721. B-1164— B 88003, B 152046-050, 169, 325, 406, 534, 646, 655, 814, 843, 858.	L. U. B-1164—(Cont.) 871, 948. 1212— 755044, 061-062, 078, 094. 1217— 244817, 822. B-1234— B 348321. 1241— 656266. Previously Listed Missing—Rec. 80— 277825, 830, 835, 838, 844- 845. 183— 117061-070. 209— 191741-743. B-227— B 341904-905. 243— 51982-983, 985- 986. 256— 595071-072. 278— 29079-080, 086. 326— 630473-475. 340— 582955. 401— 761161-170. 416— 700642-653. 432— 768871-875. 451— 426152-153. 531— 425592. 544— 41479. 567— 723099-100. 584— 140848.	L. U. 672— 730390. 673— 561491. 674— 262572. 750— 921001, 004. 790— 166555. 875— 420525. 903— 128513-515. 914— 895566. B-1050— B 43468, 470, 472-473, 475. B-1118— 150792-795. 1141— 170262. 1186— 641347. 1199— 773595. BLANK 16— 16789. 26— 955000. 82— 490301-302. 211— 132019-020, 258190. 325— 496160-161, 189. 458— 508085, 089-090. 567— 723099-100. 581— 928569-570. 865— 691406. 996— 393382-385.
---	--	--	--	--	--	---



You want the JOURNAL!
We want you to have the JOURNAL!
The only essential is your

Name.....

Local Union.....

New Address.....

Old Address.....

When you move notify us of the change
of residence at once.
We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100.....	.50	Ledger sheets for above, per 100.....	2.25
Account Book, Treasurer's.....	.90	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (small).....	2.25	Rituals, extra, each.....	.25
Book, Minute for R. S. (large).....	3.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Day.....	1.75	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts).....	1.75
Carbon for Receipt Books.....	.05	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts).....	3.50
Charters, Duplicate.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 re- ceipts).....	1.75
Complete Local Charter Outfit.....	25.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 re- ceipts).....	3.50
Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts).....	1.75
Single copies.....	.10	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts).....	3.50
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts).....	3.50
Emblem, Automobile.....	1.25	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts).....	1.75
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts).....	.75
Labels, Decalcomania (large), per 100.....	.20	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.25
Labels, Decalcomania (small), per 100.....	.15	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.25
Labels, Metal, per 100.....	2.50	Receipt Holders, each.....	.30
Labels, Neon, per 100.....	.20	Research weekly report cards, per 100.....	.40
Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.20	Seal, cut of.....	1.00
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.35	Seal.....	4.00
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Sec- retary's 26 tab index.....	6.50	Seal (pocket).....	7.50
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100.....	1.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.40
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages.....	2.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.....	.30
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages.....	3.75		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages.....	8.00		
(Extra Heavy Binding)			
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50		

FOR E. W. B. A.

Book, Minute.....	1.50	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100.....	7.50
Charters, Duplicates.....	.50	Single Copies.....	.10
Reinstatement Blanks, per 100.....	.75	Rituals, each.....	.25

METAL



1225 LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.



A new contributor, Brother K. H. Brooke of L. U. No. 5, says we ought to get back to the original idea expressed in the title of this page—"A LAUGH ON EVERY JOB," and have more jokes and less poetry. Ye Ed is agreeable and if other contributors also agree we will soon have more jokes than poetry. In fact we ain't doing so bad right now.

BARE NEUTRALS

Seated behind the steering wheel of Police Patrol Car No. 23, Officer Watts (known as "Forty" Watts to the boys of Local No. 5, I. B. E. W., where he was a member B. T. D., Before The Depression), leaned back with a sigh of satisfaction, remarking, "I ain't mad at nobody. Guess I'll just rest my eyes a bit, just a couple o' winks. Oh, hum . . ." Suddenly his short-wave police radio blasted forth: "Calling Car No. 23! Calling Car No. 23! Proceed at once to corner of Adam and Eve Avenues. Proceed at once to corner of Adam and Eve Avenues, big battle at nudist colony, big battle at nudist colony. That is all."

"Oh boy! This ought to be good," yawned Officer Watts, rubbing the sleep out of his eyes. "Here I go." Business of starter groaning, gears clashing, tires screeching, and he was on his way.

Arriving at the scene of action, a nudist colony right in the center of town, patronized by some of our best nudists, everything was quiet and serene, there being only two persons in sight; a couple of comely young female nudists in very, very scant attire. (And I do mean scant.)

Officer Watts, rushing over to them, shouted in his very best police-force manner: "What goes on here?"

"Not much, as you can easily see," replied the two girls in unison.

"Oh, a couple of smart Janes," yelled Officer Watts. "Come on, get in the car. You can tell them all about it down at the station."

"You can't do that to us," replied the girls. "We weren't even in the fight. We were just watching. Standing here looking on. Spectators, as it were."

"O. K. Have it your own way," replied our hero, disgustedly. "I know, I read the JOURNAL. You're just a couple of them there BARE NEUTRALS!"

K. H. BROOKE,
L. U. No. 5.

* * *

Cheer up, Brother! Times are changing!

* * *

THE OLD TIMER'S DAY DREAM

In the old days we weren't poor nor rich,
But with our tools in a thousand-mile hitch
We could grab a string of box cars
And not care if the next stop was Mars.

As our tools lie rusting in the rack,
I wonder if those days will come back?
And of the old days we sit and talk,
Or pick up our hats and take a walk.

All of us can still work 'em hot,
And get our rest on a three-by-six cot;
But the company says: you are too old,
And hires a young man, limber and bold.

When St. Peter meets us at the gate
Perhaps he'll say it's not too late
For us to use our belts and hooks,
Doing line work that isn't in the books.

JOHN AIKIN,
L. U. No. B-309.



UNION TROUBLES

The troubles of the union

Are not due to the men who are out,
'Tis the man who joins the union
Then sits around and pouts.

When a committee is to be picked
For a new agreement to be sought,
'Tis the member who refuses
To give it any thought.

When someone has to see the boss,
The agreement to set straight,
'Tis the guy who says, "I won't go."
My job he might be confiscate."

When reasonable working rules
We must enforce on a wayward shop,
'Tis he who ups and loudly squawks
We'll hurt the feelings of his "top."

When councils are to be attended
So our interests we protect—
'Tis this boy who says, "If I go out at night
The old woman will give me heck."

Your dues must be paid ahead;
That's what the constitution prescribes—
And when you remind him that he is behind,
You should hear his alibis.

But if some good job comes up
To give to some faithful Brother,
Who is the guy who cries out loud
To see benefit go to another?

WALT GALLANT,
Unit 4, L. U. No. B-73.

* * *

Here's another of those true stories of the wires that are more astounding than fiction. The Brother was inspired to send it in by reading "Line Oil Burner."

JUICE RUNNING OUT

Our line gang was hanging a transformer in a little community near Portland, Oreg., and an old gentleman heard them call it a "pot." Several weeks later this same old gent called our office superintendent and told him to send a service man to his place at once, because all the juice was running out of our "pot" in front of his place.

Another Brother and I were rushed to the scene. He led us into his barn. It had been raining hard and the barn roof was leaking, soaking the hay stored underneath. This colored the rain water a dark chocolate brown. Then as chance would have it, this liquid was running in a stream down a lamp cord and running off the light bulb. The old gentleman had very considerably put a bucket beneath to catch the juice so we could pour it back in the "pot."

BILL MYERS,
L. U. No. 125.



TOOL-SHANTY TALES

I. Inconspicuous

Brother Dowling, member of Local No. 226, Topeka ex-policeman, closed his lunch box and leaned back against the piled B-X.

"You get a lot of funny angles on the force," he began. "One night we had a hurry call into the colored section. An outraged wife had marched in on her philandering mate and five companions, and proceeded to ventilate them with a .38. What I mean, she had really shot them up—all but one young wench."

"The girl was plenty scared, but unhurt. I asked her how she escaped. She rolled her eyes and said, 'Please, suh, Cap'n, Ah laid on de flo' an' looked as much like de flo as Ah could!'"

II. Man's Best Friend

Herb Tidwell has a mighty intelligent hunting dog, and Herb had occupied most of the lunch hour telling the world. Jimmie Hays, who had been listening quietly, observed, "Some dog! Yes sir, some dog! Pretty near as smart as my Irish setter, Rusty. You'd be surprised how smart Rusty is! One day last fall, I went out after quail near my place in Arkansas. I whistled to Rusty and he bounced away, through the brush in the upper pasture. When I caught up with him he was at point. He heard me approaching and looked around to see whether I had the double-barreled shotgun or the automatic. When he saw I had the double-barreled gun, he flushed the covey out two at a time!"

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. B-124.

* * *

FEAR

(President Roosevelt says, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.")

It creeps, serpent-like into the human mind,
Implanting destructive seeds on its way;
It leaves a long trail of horrors behind,
A gloomy path of despair and dismay!

It shall not succeed, with its widespread net
The souls of the strong-minded to enslave;
Its gruesome tentacles constitute no threat
To the stout-hearted, courageous and brave!

With a heroic spirit they face it,
Valiantly, boldly they challenge its might;
And then determinedly they erase it
From their memories as an evil blight!

And Fear, like an ill wind, will abate,
Like a nightmare 'tis bound to fade away;
Its fury is of but temporary state,
Its rage shall not survive the light of day!

They who ignore Fear, shed nary a tear
When life's tragic calamities meet 'em;
They defy the blows of their bitterest foes,
The most ferocious fate can't defeat 'em!

A Bit O' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3.

* * *

DEFENSE

If we'll spare no expense
To prepare our defense—
And apply common sense,
No foe, however immense,
Shall reach our side of the fence!*

ABE GLICK,
Local No. B-3.

* The ocean.

IN a dictatorship, such as Germany today or Italy today, in a great military nation such as Germany prior to the World War, methods were provided by which the war basis instantly changed national life, not just the life of the men involved in the military services, but national life. That is not true in England; that is not true in the United States. We have to hope that it will never be true in either of these great democracies, but the fact that it is not true makes us somewhat weaker at the outset of a war effort because we can proceed only so fast and so far as we are sustained by the sentiment of our people and the opinions and sentiments and emotions of the law-makers who represent those people.

COLONEL FRANK A. SCOTT,
Chairman of the War Industries Board.